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Austria	12.8	Rey	25.1
Belgium	20.5	Lebanon	42.0
Denmark	25.0	Luxembourg	30.1
France	25.5	Morocco	1.50
Germany	25.5	Netherlands	1.50
Greece	25.5	Nigeria	8.5
Great Britain	25.5	Norway	17.50
India	25.5	Sweden	2.75
Iran	25.5	Switzerland	1.50
Italy	25.5	Turkey	2.25
Japan	25.5	U.S. Military (est.)	10.55
South Korea	25.5	Yugoslavia	15.0

No-Contest Plea Made by Helms To 2 U.S. Charges

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (NYT)—Richard Helms, the former CIA agent, pleaded no contest yesterday to a criminal information charging him with two misdemeanor counts of failing to testify "fully, completely and separately" before a Senate committee. A White House spokesman said that President Carter believed that the Helms case, which resulted from extensive plea bargaining between Justice Department officials and Mr. Helms's attorneys, was fair, and that it "upholds the law but also serves the interests of national security."



Richard Helms

Soviet SST Opens Run to Central Asia

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (NYT)—An ear-shattering roar that rattled the faces of on-lookers, the Soviet Tu-144 supersonic jet flew its first passenger flight from Moscow to Alma-Ata in two hours and 40 minutes. The plane, which was the first of the 80 passengers, including journalists and the plane's designer, Alexei Tupolev, flew back in the blue-and-white plane, landing here just six and one-half hours after it left. Only three U.S. correspondents were allowed aboard, not including this representative of the New York Times. The plane carries 140 passengers.

Although the plane was at least four years behind its original timetable for regular commercial service with Aeroflot, the airline, and nearly two years behind the British-French Concorde, Capt. Boris Kuznetsov was happy. "Everything went wonderfully," he said.

1973 Crash
A prototype crashed at the end of the 1973 killing 13 persons, and since then the original design has been modified.

The flight was perfectly smooth, said Daniel Vernet, a correspondent for Le Monde who was on the flight. "But during the flight the cabin is noisy, one can have a conversation only with difficulty." Designer Tupolev acknowledged the noise problem and said that it is being worked on.

The feeling of acceleration at takeoff is extraordinary, said Charles Brumner, a Reuters correspondent who was also aboard. "It felt as though we were being pushed in the back and the ground just fell away beneath us."

Two off the delta-winged Tu-144s were at the airport today. The Russians, however, have not revealed how many have been built. Domestic Soviet airlines have no first-class seats but the Tu-144 has one, suggesting that despite its short range of 4,000 miles, the Russians might eventually put it into international service. However, that may not be for a while.

"They haven't even submitted a design," he said.

Air Strike Ending in U.K.
LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Air traffic control assistants today voted to end their nine-week strike that reduced flights from London's Heathrow Airport by 40 percent.



The United Nations Security Council during debate on proposals urging sanctions against South Africa.

U.S., U.K., France Veto Harsher Action Security Council Weighs Arms Ban on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 1 (Reuters)—Canada and West Germany last night proposed a ban on arms sales to South Africa, after Western members of the Security Council had vetoed African moves for harsher measures.

The Canadian-West German resolution calls for a mandatory arms ban. Last night the Security Council adopted an African-sponsored text strongly condemning South Africa for resorting to "massive violence and repression" in its crackdown against opponents of apartheid. Council members will have consultations on the Canadian-West German proposal, and diplomatic sources said it would probably be put to a vote later this week, with a strong chance of being passed.

The three tougher African motions vetoed by the United States, Britain and France, would have called not only for a ban on weapons supply but for a halt to investments and credits. The resolution passed last night also called on the Pretoria government to free political detainees and rescind its ban on organizations and news media opposed to racial segregation.

African delegates are expected to propose a number of amendments aimed at strengthening the Canadian-West German proposal. It will be up to Ambassador Mansour Elkhia of Libya, who succeeded Ambassador Rishi Jajpal of India today as council president under the system of monthly rotation, to consult on a time and date for the next meeting.

Last night's three U.S. vetoes were the first cast by Ambassador Andrew Young since becoming chief U.S. delegate to the UN. It was also the first time the United States had cast three vetoes at a single council meeting, bringing its total since the UN was founded to 21. Britain has cast 17 vetoes, France 11, the Soviet Union 110 and China 2.

In Washington, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly yesterday to denounce South Africa for its sweeping crackdown. By a 347-to-64 vote, the House approved a resolution "strongly denouncing" the white minority government in South Africa for what it said was suppression of political thought and violation of human rights.

The resolution urged President Carter to take effective measures to register U.S. concern. It also expressed deep concern over the circumstances surrounding the death in prison of the black leader Steve Biko six weeks ago.

Clear Signal
Supporters of the House resolution argued that it would send a clear signal to the world that the United States intends to stand by its commitment to improve human rights abroad. But conservatives argued that it unfairly singled out South Africa for condemnation even though other countries were equally guilty of human rights violations.

Today, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved a resolution denouncing "repressive measures" by South Africa.

Banks Announce Policies
NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The second and third biggest U.S. commercial banks say they will use their loan regulations to try to prod South Africa into changing its policies.

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, said yesterday that his bank had adopted a new "code of ethics" that would ban loans benefiting apartheid.

Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, said in a telephone interview that the bank "regards apartheid as having a negative effect on South Africa's economic viability. So long as this is the case we will continue to moderate our business activities in that country."

According to delegates, Mr. Vorontsov replied, "The U.S. delegate has spoken about his own country. But when he gave examples of injustices, he no longer spoke about the United States, but about other countries where the situation is obviously less familiar to him."

Mr. Vorontsov referred to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland by name in his speech, which centered on a provision in the Helsinki agreement calling on the nations of Europe to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief."

U.S. Ignores Soviet Warning on Rights Issue

BEograd, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The United States, ignoring a Soviet warning that the human rights issue could "break up" the Belgrade conference on European security, today criticized political repression in Eastern Europe and the Russians backed down.

Yesterday, Soviet Ambassador Yuri Vorontsov warned Western countries, "If these attacks continue, it could break up the conference."

But U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, in a speech to the 35-nation conference, continued criticizing the Russians for alleged violations of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

"It is difficult to agree," Mr. Goldberg said, "that there is justification for the arrests and convictions of peaceful advocates whose trials appear related in large part to the question of the way the [Helsinki] Final Act is being implemented."

Mr. Vorontsov replied that the United States appeared to be "reversing the cold war" and asked, "What is the purpose of this conference? To hurl barbs at each other, or to improve trade and reduce nuclear arms?"

Low-Key Reply
But Western delegates called his reply low-key and said it indicated that the apparent Soviet threat of a walkout was not serious.

"This is all a ritual," a West European delegate said. Mr. Goldberg referred to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland by name in his speech, which centered on a provision in the Helsinki agreement calling on the nations of Europe to "respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief."

He said that the United States has been guilty of some human rights violations. "In spite of the promises on our part, the point is that governmental institutions in the United States are working to eliminate injustices rather than to deny them," he said.

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Carter Orders U.S. to Resign From the ILO

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP)—President Carter announced today that the United States would withdraw from the International Labor Organization at the end of this week. "I think it was the right decision," the President told reporters before a briefing by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, who endorsed the decision. The action marked the first time that the United States has withdrawn from a United Nations agency since the world organization was founded in 1945. (UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sharply criticized the United States today for its "retrogressive step" in withdrawing from the ILO, Reuters reported.)

The U.S. withdrawal came on the advice of labor and business leaders who charged that the 135-member agency has come to be dominated by Communist and Third World ideologists.

Meany Not Pleased
AFL-CIO president George Meany, however, said he was not particularly pleased that the decision to withdraw had to be made, even though the AFL-CIO had urged withdrawal.

He added, "I hope that somewhere down the road things will change so that we can get back in."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reportedly advised Mr. Carter to delay withdrawal so that U.S. allies could attempt reform from within.

A Western European diplomat informed of the President's action said "it's a stupid decision." Other American allies have urged Mr. Carter to keep the United States in the international organization.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, angered at the ILO's granting of observer status to the Palestine Liberation Organization and at other political actions by the agency, had served notice in 1976 that the United States would pull out in two years if the ILO did not mend its ways.

The action had the backing of the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which serve as labor and industry representatives of the country in the tripartite ILO, and which also have been threatening to withdraw—even if the government did not.

Lobbying Effort
But at least 30 foreign governments with friendly relations with the United States—and assorted individuals including Pope Paul VI—lobbied heavily to keep the United States from quitting the organization it helped found as part of the League of Nations.

Mr. Carter reiterated this year and set up a Cabinet-level committee to help him decide whether to pull out or stay.

The advisers split with Mr. Vance and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski advocating continued membership and Mr. Marshall, opposing it. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps once favored quitting, but was described as closer to a middle-ground position after the committee's last meeting.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski reportedly favored continued membership for another year to give the ILO more time to mend U.S. objections, a course opposed by advocates of withdrawal, and some of those who favored continued membership.

\$20 Million Dues
The United States currently pays about \$20 million a year to support the ILO, a quarter of the agency's annual budget.

Both the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce have until spring to decide whether to withdraw but are expected to follow the government's example, having (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

One court notice seen in Kunming last month listed 47 names and singled out 23 of those as persons who had been sentenced to immediate execution. Most of the 23—some of whom were women—were shot for political reasons. They were charged with such crimes as distributing counter-revolutionary literature and forming counter-revolutionary groups. One foreigner saw six different court notices on the streets in Kunming but was able to study only one of them closely. He said another listed 33 names and "several" of them also had been shot for counter-revolutionary activities.

In Peking, Agence France-Presse quoted a foreign informant who last weekend saw a court notice here listing 10 persons as having been executed. The offences were non-political: seven murders, two rapes and a case of repeated robbery. Twenty other persons were listed as having been sentenced to as many as 20 years in prison for other criminal offences. Court notices are not displayed on the streets in Peking; instead, they are posted in compounds and courtyards where foreigners rarely go.

Whopping Boost
The government not only is afraid to raise prices but they now would have to go up not by 70 percent but by 120 percent, although presumably the raise would be carried out gradually. A commission studying the problem is not due to report until next year. Mr. Gierak is left contemplating some grim options that undoubtedly are causing concern in the Kremlin.

It was riots demanding better living conditions that brought Mr. Gierak to power in 1970 and by all accounts, the former coal miner from Silesia made the only politically feasible moves when he increased wages by about 50 percent in his first six years, subsidised basic food prices at 1966 levels, and began a massive investment in Western technology and distribution of meat, which

Long Lines at Butcher Shops Underscore Meat Shortage in Poland

Warsaw Worries That Consumer Unrest Will Endanger Government

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, Nov. 1 (WP)—At the Rysla Street meat market, about 200 persons stand in a line that stretches around the corner. Some have been here for hours, but the line doesn't move because there is no meat to buy. They are waiting on the chance that a new delivery will arrive. From behind the locked glass doors, the butcher looks out at the anxious faces and shrugs sympathetically.

The scene is repeated at meat shops throughout the Polish capital. It is worse in the countryside, where meat is even more scarce except for farmers who raise their own livestock.

Meat has been scarce here before, but Warsaw residents say that this is the worst shortage in 10 or 15 years.

For Communist party chief Edward Gierak, the sufficiency of those who stand and wait represents a potentially explosive political time bomb. The lines also represent an extraordinary and frustrating dilemma for a government that has accomplished many positive things for its citizens over the last seven years.

Workers Revolt
Three times in the last 21 years, there have been worker uprisings over unpopular government measures and meat-and-potato issues. Twice—in 1956 and 1970—they brought down governments, a dramatic testament to Poland's unique ability to practice some kind of people's veto within the Soviet bloc.

The most recent protest came in June last year, when strikes and the burning of a Communist party headquarters in Radom forced Mr. Gierak to rescind what was an economically justified directive but a major political blunder—an attempt to raise subsidised meat prices by 70 percent overnight.

Whether things will get out of hand again, no one will predict. Many people here—average citizens, workers, current and former officials, diplomats and journalists—believe that there will be more trouble. Even top government planners concede that the situation cannot be much improved in less than two or three years.

In recent weeks, there were reports that coal miners in the Silesia region staged brief work stoppages to protest the meat shortages. The government has denied this, but officials say privately that local Communist party leaders in Katowice warned Warsaw that the miners' mood was angry and that special allocations of meat were sped to that area for several days.

Fear Distribution
Aside from shortages, Poland also has a serious meat distribution problem, which feeds the belief that something is bound to get out of hand someplace. "You cannot underestimate the importance of the meat issue to Polish people," says former education minister and critic Wladyslaw Blonski. "If it wasn't for that problem, the Gierak period could be said to have serious achievements in development, growth and modernization."

"There have been gains in social services, too, in medical care and education," says another official. "But unless they have meat on the table, they feel poor. You can't tell them they consume as much meat as the Swedes. They know their relatives in West Germany and the U.S. eat much more and it is more available even in East Germany and Czechoslovakia."

Many of those on line are elderly people, grandparents who wait while their children work. There are also waiters, hired for about \$3 a day by a few families to wait and hopefully buy for them. There are also many workers in these lines, grim-faced, before or after a day's labor.

Last month, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the powerful and popular leader of the Roman Catholic Church in a country in which some 90 percent of the 34 million persons are Catholic, wrote a pastoral letter calling on the government to end citizens having to "waste their strength in hours of waiting in long lines."

The government and its critics agree that the price of meat is absurdly low. The official price for beef is about 60 cents a pound and pork is only a few pennies higher. But that is calculated in the tourist rate for U.S. dollars, which can be traded here unofficially for four times the tourist rate, so meat prices in real terms are a fraction of the official price.

The government wants to raise prices for several reasons. One, it might cut demand, which presumably will also lessen the fear of shortages and stop people from hoarding. It also would help to pay for production and distribution of meat, which

now costs far more than the government collects for the product. Higher prices, planners say, probably would make people put more money into other goods where demand is lacking.

Whopping Boost
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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Major Economic Shift Seen

Romania, to Ease Discontent, May Raise Living Standards

By Murray Seeger

BUCHAREST, Nov. 1.—The Romanian Communist party and government, apparently disturbed over an unusual increase in public discontent, are moving to permit living standards to rise more rapidly than originally planned under the country's long-term development goals.

Western analysts are cautious in predicting any turn in Romanian affairs because of the deep secrecy surrounding official life in Bucharest, but they see definite signs of a major shift in party and government economic policy.

Although Romania will continue its heavy investment in new plant and equipment and technology to develop an industrial base, the country's planners are expected to deliver more food, clothing and durable consumer goods than has been allowed in previous years.

The apparent policy shift follows a summer of discontent for Romania, which has had few examples of the type of public protest known in other East European Communist states such as Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland.

World Bank figures show that in the last decade Romania has had a remarkable record of an average 8-per-cent economic growth, the highest in Europe. Still, in 1975, the latest year measured, Romania's per capita gross national product was only \$1,300. That was the lowest in Europe except for Albania.

In August, coal miners in southwestern Romania went on strike and forced President Nicolae Ceausescu to appear personally and respond to their complaints.

Public discontent has also been expressed in Bucharest by persons angered at having to pay most of the costs of repairing houses damaged by the severe earthquake in March. Workers have also been working one Sunday extra a month since then without pay to make up for lost production.

Soviet SST Opens Run to Central Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

It for an international airworthiness test yet," said a Western diplomat.

Concorde Look-Alike

The long, thin Tupolev looks like the Concorde and has a similar nose cone that drops during takeoff and landing for better visibility. Western experts here said, however, that the delta wing is a basically different design than Concorde's, and the four engines under the Soviet plane's belly are closer together and housed in nacelles unlike the Concorde.

The passengers today said that the cabin interior was drab but not uncomfortably crowded. They added that some of the lavatories did not work and that the food—caviar, roast beef, wine and cognac—was not hot.

Aeroflot said that the plane will fly Tuesdays from Moscow to Tashkent and Bishkek, arriving at Alma-Ata, near the Chinese border, at 10:30. That is two hours faster than conventional jets. Eventually, they said, the plane will fly to Tashkent and from Central Asia to the Soviet Pacific coast city of Khabarovsk.

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tion and have been told that a work week from 48 to 44 hours has been postponed until January.

The party responded to the pressure with a press campaign emphasizing decisions to pay higher wages and some other social benefits, especially for large families. Still, according to Western experts, public complaints have continued and criticism of Mr. Ceausescu, who runs both the party and state with near absolute power, has increased.

Foreign Policy Preoccupation

"People who used to support Mr. Ceausescu because of his foreign policy independent from the Soviet Union are now asking why they can't live better, like the Hungarians, and forget foreign policy?" a Western expert reported.

Another diplomat said that in the early 1970s, Romanians accepted the government's policy of rapid industrialization with the belief that it would lead to a long-term improvement in their living standards.

"In the 1960s and early 1970s, the mood was that a better future was in sight; it might not be the next five-year plan but it was pretty sure to be the plan coming after that," the diplomat said. "Now, you don't get that feeling any longer. It doesn't have the same probability, the same nearness."

The Communist party Central Committee, at a two-day meeting last week, approved changes in the current five-year plan that runs through 1980, and said the benefits would go to "raising the working people's incomes, the people's general standard of living."

Subtle Changes Seen

There was no suggestion that the country's long-term policy of investing a very high 33 per cent of national income in new industry would be changed, as some party officials have suggested. In fact, Mr. Ceausescu has denounced the evils of "consumerism," indicating that any policy changes are likely to be subtle.

"The heavy investment policy is the only way we can close the gap with other countries," a Romanian journalist said.

The government has benefited this autumn from a good crop of fruit and vegetables, a near-record grain harvest and a good supply of meat. Bucharest markets last week boasted generous supplies of food arranged in colorful displays brightened by an unusually warm sun.

Caransa Family Still Awaits Word From Abductors

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A special 50-man Dutch police squad investigating the abduction of millionaire Maurits Caransa has found nothing, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that no response has been received to an appeal Sunday from Mr. Caransa's family for the kidnappers to make contact. "We are still receiving tips which we follow up but nothing has been heard from the kidnappers," he added.

A red Fiat reported to have been used in last Friday's abduction was found today but police said that it was not connected with the kidnapping.

The motives for the kidnapping were still unknown, although police regard it as a criminal rather than political case.

Burma Army Claims 500 Red Rebels Killed

RANGOON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The Burmese Army killed more than 500 Communist guerrillas but lost 126 soldiers in major battles last month near the northeastern border with China, the government announced today. An official statement said a further 39 troops were missing and 237 wounded in fighting between Oct. 3 and 27.

This was the first detailed official statement on the fighting. Officials said that top military leaders toured the area over the weekend, visiting units fighting Burmese Communist party rebels.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
EST 1911
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
Falkenhorn Str. 9, Munich.



WHERE IT'S AT—Bavarian brewery worker Erwin Kreuz, 50, celebrated his arrival yesterday in Frankfurt with a liter of beer and said, "If Kennedy can say 'I am a Berliner,' then I can say 'I am a Bangor.'" Kreuz, who speaks no English, left a plane during a stop in Bangor, Maine, last month and spent three days there before he learned it was not San Francisco, his intended destination. He eventually was flown to San Francisco by a newspaper and got celebrity treatment.

Long Lines at Butcher Shops in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

to try to bring modern industry to Poland.

The idea was to keep the Poles, the most independent people in Communist Eastern Europe, happy, and to pay back the huge loans from the West with the goods that eventually would pour out of Polish factories.

Along the way, Mr. Gierk and his planners began getting caught in an extraordinary version of "Catch-22."

Guaranteed 7-per-cent annual wage increases whetted the Poles' considerable appetite for meat. While consumption rose from 116 pounds of meat per capita in 1970 to 154 pounds last year, it was still far less than what Poles demanded or what a primitive agricultural system could provide.

Crop Failures

Bad luck also hit with four disastrous harvests in a row beginning in 1973, coupled with a recession in the West two years later. The Poles were forced to import millions of tons of feed grains—7 million tons last year, according to officials—at prices three times those of five years ago.

The grain imports, which are continuing at rates of more than 5 million tons a year, have pushed the Polish debt to the West to what officials say is close to \$10 billion. Western sources estimate that it is closer to \$12 billion.

Last year, the grain situation, Planning Commissioner Stefan

Hart confirms, caused the Kremlin to provide a billion-ruble loan to Warsaw. Although the Russians don't want to see unrest in Poland that could require intervention, they also have little sympathy with Poles, who already live considerably better than their Soviet counterparts.

Poland, Mr. Hart says, now spends 28 per cent of its annual budget on food subsidies. Despite this and the heavy grain imports, agricultural production is lower than it was three years ago, while demand for meat skyrockets.

Private Land

Despite the Soviet takeover of Poland after World War II, the Communist government has not risked a takeover of Polish farms. Eighty per cent of all the farmland in this country is still in private hands. There are 3.5 million private farms, many of them quite small, run by farmers with deep attachments to the land and profit incentives for tilling it.

The big state collective farms are more efficient but party officials say that there is agreement in the Communist government that to solve the shortage, incentives—including higher profits—to private farmers will have to be increased. These include extending them pension rights, easier credit and access to materials for expansion.

At the local level, however, other sources say that there is resentment by some Communist authorities and that suspicion still runs deep among farmers.

some of whom refuse to buy tractors because they fear that the government will control the spare parts and thus gain leverage over them.

Vocal Population

"This is not like other socialist countries," Mr. Hart says. "You can't act by orders and directives. You need incentives. It's a very demonstrative country. When people say no, it's no."

The meat problem is inextricably linked to Poland's plans to industrialize.

"We have American food processing facilities here of the highest know-how," Mr. Hart points out. "But we cannot use them to full capacity because there is not enough meat, due to poor agriculture."

Polish ham and bacon continue to be exported because Warsaw needs the foreign currency to pay off its debts and is afraid that it would lose those markets if it diverted the meat to satisfy consumers at home.

Sources here say that about 30 per cent of Warsaw's export earnings are used to pay interest on the money it has borrowed, an extremely high ratio.

The situation raises questions not only about foreign trade but about whether Poles will respond to government efforts to stimulate consumer spending at home. The housing industry is a good example, officials say, of inefficiencies that feed the meat-line unrest.

Although thousands of new apartments have been built in the past decade, and 1,000 firms are now in the construction business, there is still a 10-year wait for apartments and almost two-thirds of the 330,000 couples that marry each year do not have their own living quarters.

Rebellion Unlikely

Still, a Communist official cautions, "this is a colorful and a complex country. So while there is anger, there are also reasons why people will continue to accept the current leadership. There have been liberalizations. People are clearly free to grumble openly. They have more cars now and travel widely."

Indeed, most critics here agree that Poland is not likely to face a rebellion against the system and that Mr. Gierk, while having lost authority and confidence, is generally viewed as a decent man. Most importantly, they say, no one sees any alternative to Mr. Gierk, nor does anyone want to provoke an outburst big enough to force Soviet intervention. The general view seems to be to improve rather than change the system.

If there is trouble, critics believe, it will come over bread-and-butter issues rather than abstract intellectual claims for human rights.

"After all," Mr. Binkowski says, "this is a country of 34 million dissidents," referring to the powerful church workers groups and private farmers, a collection that makes Poland unique within the Warsaw Pact nations in terms of solid elements of potential opposition.

KGB Tells Ginsburg to Get Lawyer

Wife of Dissident Thinks Trial Looms

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The wife of jailed Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg was told today to find a Russian lawyer to defend him.

Irina Ginsburg said that she believed her husband, who has been held incommunicado since his arrest last February, would be tried soon.

SGB officials also confirmed reports that Mr. Ginsburg is being charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, and that he faces up to 10 years in a labor camp.

Mr. Ginsburg, 40, is a member of a dissident group set up in May last year to monitor Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

Since the beginning of the year, the Moscow group has been decimated by arrests and emigration and two other members are in detention—Yuri Orlov, apparently facing the lesser charge of anti-Soviet slander, and Anatoly Shcharansky, who may face charges of treason, a capital offense.

Mrs. Ginsburg said that she insisted to the KGB that her husband be defended by U.S. lawyer Edward Renna Williams, hired by exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn. The agents replied, she said, that this was an international question beyond their scope.

Swiss Cite Confinement

ZURICH, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A Swiss religious and human-rights group said today that Soviet underground newspaper publisher Vladimir Osipov, jailed in 1975 for anti-Soviet activities, has been in solitary confinement for six months.

The group said in a statement that Mr. Osipov was in poor health because of the solitary confinement. He is serving an eight-year term, the statement added.



René Levesque, front left, and Alain Peyrefitte, French Minister of Justice, at grave of De Gaulle.

Quebec Chief Opens French Visit By Paying Homage to De Gaulle

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, France, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Quebec Premier René Levesque, who has vowed to lead his province to independence, began his official visit to France today by bowing at the grave of President Charles de Gaulle, the man who publicly called for Quebec's independence 10 years ago. Mr. Levesque has been in France privately for the last week.

Accompanied by Alain Peyrefitte, justice minister and second-ranking Cabinet minister, Mr. Levesque joined hundreds of Frenchmen at the tomb where Gen. de Gaulle was buried seven years ago.

It was Mr. Levesque's first official appearance in France, whose government had prepared a welcome for him sometimes not even accorded a chief of state. He will go to Paris tomorrow for three days of talks and receptions.

Gen. de Gaulle's son, Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, met Mr. Levesque here.

Protests Modify Ceremony For Spanish Crown Prince

COVADONGA, Spain, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Crowds acclaimed Prince Felipe, 9-year-old son of King Juan Carlos, as Prince of Asturias today in a controversial ceremony that amounted to his investiture as heir to the Spanish throne.

The colorful ceremony, which included a solemn high mass, was held in this village in northern Asturias, where the Christian reconquest of Spain from the Arabs began in the 8th century.

The Prince of Asturias has been the traditional title of heirs to the Spanish throne since the 14th century.

The ceremony had officially been described as an "investiture" but was changed at the last minute to "an act of popular homage" to avoid political repercussions.

Leftist opposition politicians contended that Prince Felipe could not formally become heir to the throne while the new constitution was still being discussed in parliament.

Cooperation Is Urged

While they had no serious objections to the King or his heir, they considered it an affront to parliament to hold an investiture ceremony at this time.

But the people of Asturias did not seem to care about political technicalities. They gave the royal family a rousing welcome outside an 18th-century hilltop cathedral, where the mass was held.

Drives Own Car

King Juan Carlos drove his own car from a nearby airport with Queen Sofia beside him and the blond, blue-eyed prince in the back seat with his two sisters.

In a sermon, Archbishop Gabino Diaz called the ceremony an investiture and appealed to all Spaniards to cooperate in solving Spain's serious economic and social problems and to lay the basis for a just democracy.

Prince Felipe was named Prince of Asturias and heir to the throne by royal decree last January, five months before Spain elected a two-house parliament in the country's first democratic elections since the 1936-39 civil war.

U.S. Is Taken Out of ILO

(Continued from Page 1)

argued this position during Cabinet deliberations.

A source said that Mr. Carter made up his mind over the 10 few days and began disclosing his decision yesterday to a select few people.

Surprise in Geneva

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (AP).—Contingency plans long had been prepared but President Carter's decision came as a stunning surprise to many diplomats and officials here.

The withdrawal will force cuts and other drastic economic measures at the ILO's Geneva headquarters and its international network.

The ILO is the first UN agency to lose a big power as a member, and diplomatic sources consider it as a precedent of far-reaching consequences for the entire system. "It reminds me of 1930s when the German pull-out of the League of Nations," a Westerner said.

European diplomat commented that ILO sources said that about 100 member states would be affected by the U.S. withdrawal.

Present contingency plans, a U.S. official said, envisage that the bulk would have to come from cuts in the regular ILO work program which extends from studies to research on labor standards and social security.

The grimest prospect is that almost 10 per cent of the staff of 1,941 will probably be laid off. That could potentially affect employees from nations, including about 100 Americans, who are under contract.

Surinam Leader Wins

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Surinam Prime Minister Henk Arron was returned to power with an increased majority in general elections here yesterday, the first since the former Dutch colony in South America became independent two years ago.

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Under Super Apex Plan

Low Air Fares Take Effect From N.Y. to 5 Countries

By Carol Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Lower air fares will be available on New York to five countries, it was announced today by the Civil Aeronautics Board decision President Carter as let go into effect.

Under the CAB's order, which came into effect today, the President took no action to alter it, but the new fares will be available to Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the Soviet Union.

The approved fares range from \$75 round-trip New York-Ireland to \$490 round-trip New York-Moscow. Lower than the regular Apex (advance purchase, excursion) fares, the Super Apex fares apply to scheduled airlines where a passenger makes a reservation and buys a ticket at least three weeks in advance and stays abroad between 14 and 21 days.

The board had rejected proposed Super Apex fares between New York and more than 20 other countries on the ground that the United States does not have agreements with them that would allow a suspension of the flights if they appeared to be injuring

charter carriers. The United States has made allowing such suspensions with the five nations for which the new fares were approved.

The disapprovals were on proposed fares to France, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Turkey, Malta, Corsica and Gibraltar.

Other Rejections

The board previously had rejected Super Apex fare proposals to Amsterdam and Brussels from New York, a decision the President also let stand.

The board stated that it would permit appropriate fare filings on short notice upon conclusion of "suitable agreements" with each country.

Last month, President Carter overturned the CAB's rejection of Super Apex fares between New York and London, pointing out that the United States and Britain had worked out an agreement giving either party the right to suspend the fares on six weeks' notice, and that he would consider using that power if the fares became effective after the fare became effective that they were predatory.

In a separate action yesterday, the CAB ruled that Pan American World Airways' economy fares to Pago Pago, American Samoa, were too high and must be rolled back by as much as 30 per cent. The board also found illegal the Pacific youth, family and student fares of Pan American and Continental Airlines because they were unjustly discriminatory, and ordered them canceled.

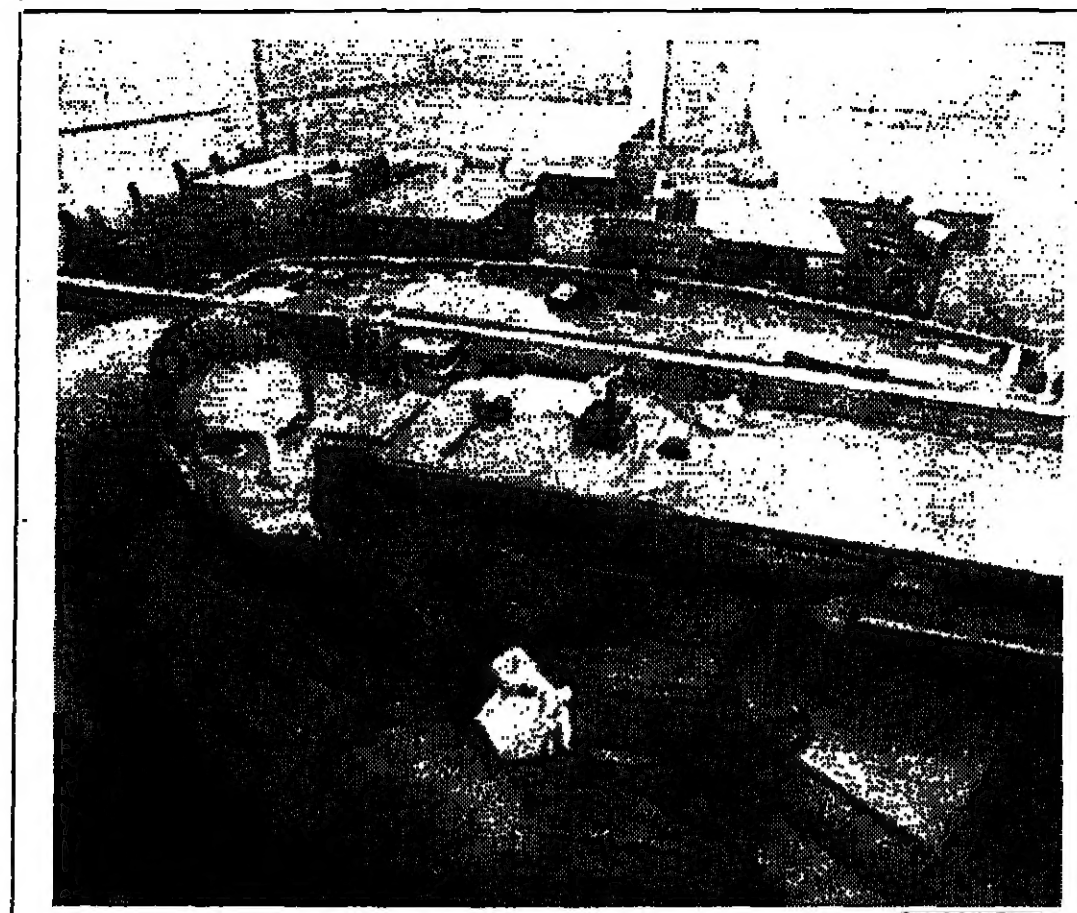
3 Romanians Defect

TRIESTE, Italy, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Three Romanians asked for political asylum here yesterday after crossing the Italian-Yugoslav border near here on foot, the police said. The three, aged 19, 23 and 24, jumped onto a Venice-bound train near the border. The conductor handed them over to police when they were unable to produce tickets.

Somoza Regime Losing Grip on Nicaragua

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA, Nov. 1 (NYT).—After 41 years of absolute rule, the Somoza family is losing its grip on Nicaragua. Leftist guerrillas have won the backing of non-Marxist groups and have started an open struggle to topple the regime. A power struggle has erupted within the ruling



CUTTING PACE—John Sirica, whose name became synonymous with the unraveling of Watergate case, sits in his courtroom in Washington Monday—his last day as an active federal judge. He will be a senior judge now and pick his cases.

JFK Plot Witness Alleges Threat

Watergate Burglar Accused of 'Harassment'

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis was being held today on charges that he threatened a woman who reportedly told a congressional committee that she went with Sturgis and Lee Harvey Oswald to Dallas three days before President John Kennedy was assassinated.



Frank Sturgis

lover in the 1950s and later allegedly was involved in a plot to poison the Cuban leader.

However, she bungled the job when she put the poison in a jar of cold cream and it melted before it could be used to kill him, congressional sources said.

Miss Lorenz, a former CIA and FBI operative, reportedly told the committee that she accompanied Oswald, Sturgis and others to Dallas on Nov. 19, 1963, three days before President Kennedy was assassinated.

Sturgis, a member of the five-man team caught trying to bug Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate complex in 1972, was arrested at his Manhattan apartment.

On Sept. 15, 1972, Sturgis was indicted on eight counts of conspiracy, burglary, wiretapping and unlawful possession of intercepting devices in connection with the Watergate plot.

He pleaded guilty on Jan. 18, 1973, and was sentenced to one to four years. He was released by court order on Jan. 18, 1974, and the sentence eventually was reduced to time served.

After 41 Years

Guerrilla Effort

Leading the effort for political change were the guerrillas. The Sandinista National Liberation Front, named after Gen. Augusto Cesar Sandino, who fought U.S. intervention here in the late 1920s, has combated the government sporadically since its creation in 1962 after the Cuban revolution. Until recently, it was dominated by Marxists willing to fight a "prolonged popular war" to achieve a Communist victory here.

This year, however, the Sandinistas revised their strategy—the committed Marxists broke out of the main organization in protest—and began working more closely with other opponents of the regime, ranging from so-called Radical Christians and leftist intellectuals to conservative lawyers and dissidents from the Liberal party.

The guerrillas' new objective also was ideologically more modest: to overthrow Mr. Somoza through a popular insurrection and to call free elections.

Coinciding with the military offensive launched by the guerrillas on Oct. 13, in which for the first time non-Marxists joined the fighting ranks, a political campaign against the government was initiated, with an unlikely coalition of academic, business and church interests calling for a "national dialogue" to bring about much-needed reforms.

But while the immediate pressure is for political reform, there also is evident need for measures to improve the living conditions of Nicaragua's 2.3 million inhabitants, who suffer from levels of illiteracy, poverty, malnutrition and unemployment that are high even by Latin American standards. Until now, Mr. Somoza has been unwilling to make these concessions. His difficulty, therefore, is whether to risk appearing weak by giving in to outside pressure or to risk further alienating key groups by remaining inflexible.

Minimum Wage Bill Is Signed by Carter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—President Carter today signed legislation raising the minimum wage to \$3.35 an hour by 1981—a \$1.05 increase and the biggest in history.

He concurred during a White House signing ceremony that the legislation might contribute to inflation and unemployment, but insisted it would be good for the economy and millions of low-wage workers. Government officials estimate that the bill, providing an initial raise to \$2.65 next Jan. 1, will put an additional \$9 billion into the pockets of 5.3 million workers over the next four years.

Mexico Blast Kills 6

PACHUGA, Mexico, Nov. 1 (AP).—Six persons were killed and 36 others were seriously injured when a fireworks stand exploded yesterday in a village market near here, hospital authorities said.

Favors Credits

Energy Tax Bill Is Approved by U.S. Senate

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Senate last night passed, 82 to 35, an energy tax bill still reportedly tied toward tax credits rather than taxes, but closer to President Carter's wishes.

The opposition votes came from liberals who considered the bill a handout to big industry and conservatives who fear that it will be used to rescue Mr. Carter's crude-oil tax in conference with the House.

There may be some delay because the House conferees on the tax provisions of the Carter energy plan will be the same ones now locked in dispute with the Senate on non-tax parts of the package.

Senate Draft

As drafted by the Senate Finance Committee, the bill contained none of the three taxes on crude oil, on industrial use of oil and natural gas, and on gas-guzzling cars—recommended by Mr. Carter and approved by the House to reduce dependence on foreign oil. Instead, the committee tried to encourage conservation and production of oil and conversion to coal by tax relief rather than higher taxes. Its bill consisted largely of \$41 billion in tax credits by 1983, plus language that would give Senate conferees flexibility to make a deal carrying the credits with the House taxes.

On the floor during a week of debate, the Senate added a modified version of Mr. Carter's industrial-use tax. And it hinted that it would accept some version

of his crude-oil tax by refusing to go on record opposed to it. These are the two big oil-savers in Mr. Carter's program, accounting for about half the 4.5 million barrels a day that he hopes to save by 1985.

The committee rejected the House gas-guzzler tax, and the Senate did not vote on it but voted to ban the sale of gas guzzlers. Conferees will have to choose between the House tax and the Senate ban, taking both or neither.

In other major changes in its committee's bill, the Senate:

- Reduced from 50 per cent to

25 per cent the government's share through a tax credit, of the cost of helping industry and nonprofit institutions convert from boilers fueled by oil or gas to those using coal or other fuels.

• Approved an annual tax credit of \$75 to every person 65 and over to help offset rising energy costs.

• Approved a similar refundable tax credit to users of home heating oil—up to 25 per cent of their costs but not more than \$150 a year per household—and a similar credit for homes heated or cooled by electricity generated by imported oil.

• Omitted a \$1 billion subsidy to long-distance bus companies.

• Agreed to give \$400 million a year for four years to the states for road repairs, to make up for gasoline tax revenue lost if drivers use less. The Senate refused to follow the House in repealing the individual income tax deduction for state gasoline taxes.

Hoax Is Admitted By Photographer

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—United Press International learned yesterday that two newspaper photographers had admitted to a hoax staged for the purpose of taking the pictures.

The photographer was Marc Koss, a stringer for UPI for more than two years. Mr. Koss admitted the hoax in a statement made to police. "Immediately after I transmitted the pictures, I discovered I had made a terrible mistake," he said. "I did it for the possibility of a future job with UPI." Ted Majeski, executive editor of UPI Newspictures, said because of the hoax Mr. Koss "has been barred from the UPI office and will never work for us in any capacity again."

Police Chief Ray Poeschel said Mr. Koss will not be prosecuted.

Father to Manage Killer's Finances

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—Calling himself an "animal" who is "less than a human," the man accused of being the "Son of Sam" killer testified yesterday that he had no right to oppose having his father manage his financial affairs.

A judge named Nathan Berkowitz as conservator for his adopted son, David Berkowitz, 24, who is accused of murdering six persons. Asked whether he would object to the appointment, the accused declared:

"I have no rights, to control my affairs as a prisoner and as an animal and as less than a human. I like my dad . . ."

Crees, Inuits Settle Canada Land Claims

OTTAWA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Indians and Eskimos surrendered their ancestral claims to 379,000 square miles of northern Quebec yesterday, making way for a big hydroelectric project.

In return, 6,500 Cree Indians and 4,300 Inuit Eskimos received settlement land, special rights to hunt and fish and are promised money which will average more than \$25,000 apiece.

A law which took effect today implemented the James Bay Land Claims Agreement, the first major treaty in modern times with Canada's native peoples. It ended a 12-year controversy.

Texas Youth Killed In Halloween Mishap

HOUSTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—A 14-year-old boy who was pretending to be a hanged man in a "spook house" at a Halloween party at a local church accidentally hanged himself, police said.

Michael Carter was pronounced dead at a local hospital. Police said he was found hanging with a rope around his neck at the party at a Baptist church. A church spokesman said the boy was to have kept the rope off his neck but apparently moved it to his neck himself.

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Testimony in Neutral Country

S. Korea Is Reported to Offer To Aid Bribe Investigation

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The South Korean government reportedly made a new offer of assistance yesterday to U.S. officials investigating the Korean influence-buying scandal. The offer came as the House unanimously approved a resolution condemning South Korea for its failure to cooperate.

The Hapdong news agency in Seoul reported that South Korea is willing to arrange for U.S. questioning of Korean businessman Tongsun Park in a neutral country about his role in the alleged bribery scheme.

A week ago, after Justice Department investigators had failed in an effort to negotiate terms for questioning Mr. Park, the department said that Korea had rejected neutral country proposals.

Hapdong said that Korea's foreign minister, Park Tong Chul, had offered the neutral country

compromise in a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Schneider yesterday.

Yesterday's announcement came before the unanimous House vote on the resolution, but House approval appeared certain because the resolution was introduced last week.

The resolution asserts that the South Korean government was responsible for the program, and that the traditional alliance between the United States and South Korea might be damaged if Seoul fails to cooperate in the U.S. investigation.

Mr. Park, who has been indicted on charges of conspiracy and bribery, was one target of the House investigation, but sponsors made it clear that they also want information about Korean government officials allegedly involved in the scheme.

During debate on the resolution, two Californians, Democrat Charles Wilson and Republican Charles Wiggins, expressed skepticism about the extent of Korea's operations on Capitol Hill. Other members seemed to have no doubt about the resolution's suggestion that the Seoul regime was responsible.

Guests Arrive To Mark Soviet 60th Anniversary

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Communist and leftist leaders from all over the world gathered in Moscow today as the Soviet Union swung into a week of festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

During the day, delegations from Romania and Bulgaria, headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Todor Zhivkov, arrived to join other party and government chiefs from Eastern Europe, Mongolia, Vietnam and Laos who had arrived earlier.

There are also leaders of many national Communist parties present, such as Italian party chief Enrico Berlinguer and Spanish party president Dolores Ibarruri, making the assembly the largest Communist gathering since the Soviet party's 23rd Congress last year.

Today East German President and party chief Erich Honecker received a top Soviet award, the Order of the October Revolution.

Tomorrow the guests will attend the first major meeting of the celebrations—a joint session of the Soviet party's Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet or parliament, and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to deliver a major policy speech to the session.

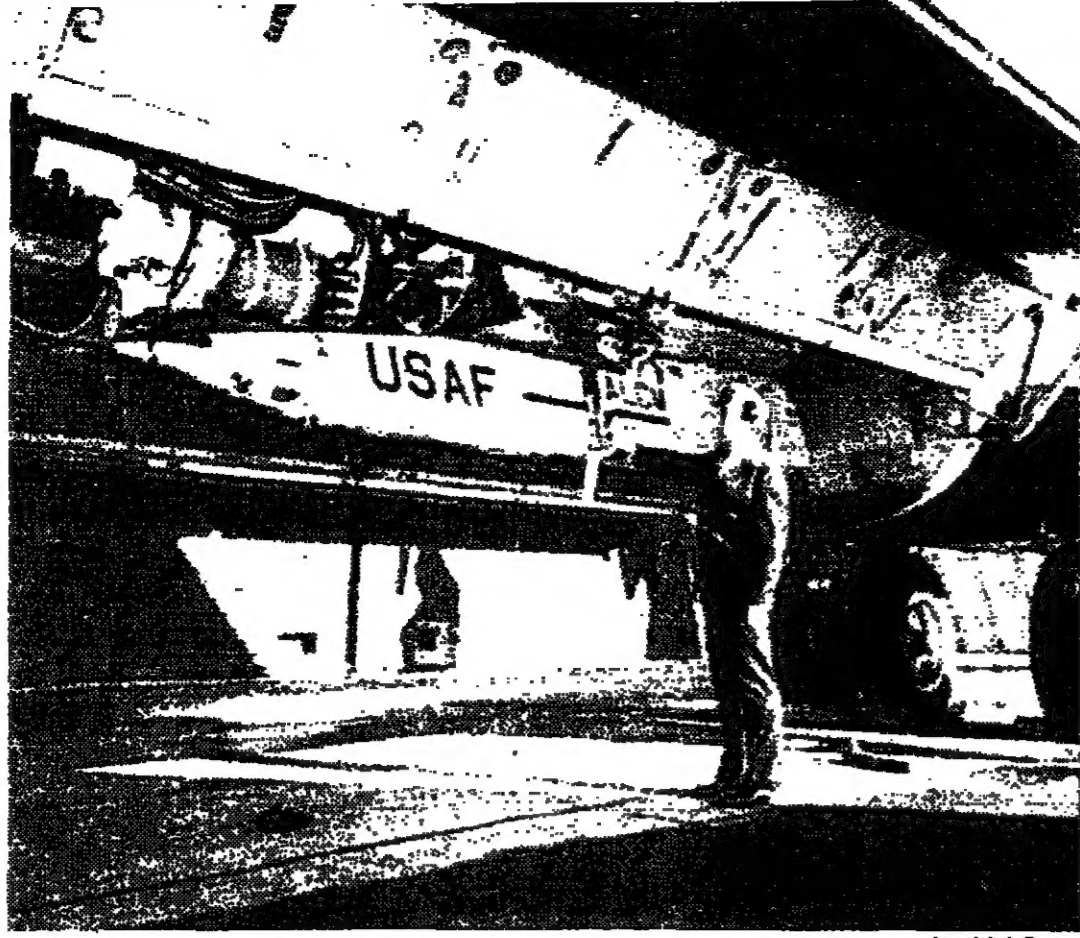
Debate on the measure was routine except for one potentially dramatic moment. Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ind., who is suspected by the Justice Department of tipping off South Korea when a Korean agent was about to cooperate with House investigators, announced that he would speak on the resolution.

A quorum call was arranged so that members could be present to hear Rep. Derwinski. About 300 came to the floor, apparently believing that he would have some comment on the allegations against him. But Rep. Derwinski mentioned the charges—the subject of a grand jury investigation—only in passing during a five-minute address stressing the need for a strong South Korean Army to resist aggression from Communism.

Sadat in Riyadh For Mideast Talks

RIYADH, Nov. 1 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt arrived here today on the fourth leg of a four-country tour to discuss the Middle East situation.

The Saudi state radio said Mr. Sadat was met at the airport by King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd and other Saudi officials. Mr. Sadat came to Saudi Arabia from Iran. Earlier, he visited Romania and Bulgaria.



AIR FORCE PROJECT—This is the U.S. Air Force's Cruise missile, one of several being developed by the United States. Cruise missile is essentially a pilotless jet plane, launched from a B-52, and is capable of carrying nuclear or conventional warhead.

Pentagon Experts Claim

Cruise Defense Would Cost Soviet \$50 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—It would take a crash program costing roughly \$50 billion or more for the Soviet Union to build an adequate air defense system against the present Cruise missile, Defense Department officials say.

If the Kremlin built the system, the officials said yesterday, the United States might have further need for a new bomber that could penetrate air defenses. But they said that the capability of the 21-foot-long pilotless jet planes can also be further improved to evade air defenses.

The drones already present a radar target smaller than a basketball when they approach head-on, about 3,000 to 4,000 times smaller than the radar image of a B-52 bomber.

The officials who discussed the potential vulnerability of the missiles with reporters made the assessment without waiting for results from "survivability" tests scheduled to begin next month and continue next year.

The tests will pit the Navy's Tomahawk Cruise missile—one of

two candidates for an airplane-launched weapon that will replace the B-1 bomber, which was killed during development—against the Navy's F-14 fighter with its Phoenix missiles and the Army's Hawk anti-aircraft missile system.

Acting on the basis of computer studies made last summer, the officials said that the Soviet Union would have to build 1,000 interceptors as sophisticated as the F-14 and deploy improved anti-aircraft missiles at 600 to 1,000 firing sites. The last step would take at least seven to eight years, they said.

The officials said that their figure of \$50 billion was an estimate using values of what it would cost the United States to develop a similar system. They said the interceptors, would total about \$25 billion and the missiles—possibly similar to the SA-10 the Russians are now testing—\$20 billion to \$40 billion.

Beyond 1985
The two studies indicated that the present Cruise missile can defeat present Soviet air de-

fenses until 1985, the officials said, and with improvements the Cruise's superiority should extend beyond that date.

The briefing session was called to rebut published reports the cruise missiles had been found vulnerable and part of the test program had been postponed as a result. There will be about six tests, half of them "live" attempts to actually shoot down Cruise missiles.

The officials acknowledged an Air Force F-15 fighter had tracked an air-launched Cruise missile in tests last year, but said the plane had been told exactly where and when the missile would appear.

U.S. Said to Lose Missile Edge In SALT Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Paul Nitze, the former U.S. strategic arms limitation negotiator, said today that the administration's still-unfinished arms control agreement with the Soviet Union could give the Russians a 10-to-1 advantage in ICBMs and at least equality in intercontinental bombers by the mid-1980s.

"I believe we're locked into inferiority and I don't know how you get out of it," Mr. Nitze said at a news conference. "We're in deep trouble without getting some of the things we were trying to get."

Mr. Nitze said that the agreement failed to assure protection of U.S. land-based missile sites from improved Soviet rockets and "rough equivalence" in strategic weaponry.

Mr. Nitze, a deputy defense secretary in the Johnson administration and arms negotiator in the talks that led to the SALT I agreement of 1972, said the U.S. ICBM arsenal will be virtually unchanged by 1985. He said that the Russians, who now have bigger warheads, will likely have increased the accuracy of their weapons to almost as high a degree as the most sophisticated U.S. missiles.

As a result, he said, "in military ability to destroy a very hard target, we will be at a 10-to-1 disadvantage by 1985." Despite administration statements that up to 250 B-52 bombers would be available to carry Cruise missiles, Mr. Nitze said that only 120 of the planes could be so armed under the new agreement's limits on weapons unless some strategic missiles were dismantled.

U.S. Citizens Abroad Discuss Grievances at Spain Meeting

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—According to a report reaching here from Marbella, Spain, representatives of 3 million Americans declared themselves yesterday "a neglected minority simply because they live and work abroad."

The theme of the second annual convention of the Federation of International American Clubs was that Congress and the Carter administration had made overseas Americans second-class citizens.

Three U.S. ambassadors (Walter Stoessel in West Germany, Wells Stabler in Spain and Marvin Warner in Switzerland) talked with 650 delegates from overseas American communities from the Far East, Europe and South America.

Inequities Cited
Milton Lehr, president of the federation, said: "Overseas Americans suffer inequities under our tax laws, in our Medicare program, in voting rights and in antiquated citizenship procedures."

"These same American citizens have no recourse to congressional back home. They have no caretaker representative in the Congress of the United States, yet they number more than the population of many states—

Caution Is Callaghan's Keynote for 1978

R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—In one of the final royal pageants of the jubilee year, Queen Elizabeth II will open the new session of Parliament on Thursday with her annual Speech from the Throne—a speech that will outline an unusually modest legislative program.

For Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government, it is no small triumph that it has prepared the Queen's address. A year ago, the pundits and the politicians were predicting that Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives would be writing this year's speech.

But the alliance between the Labor and Liberal parties has held, the government has not fallen, and Sunny Jim Callaghan still lives at 10 Downing Street.

The Parliament that begins this week will reflect, nonetheless, the unchanged political arithmetic of the House of Commons. Labor is a minority, dependent upon the Liberals and other minor parties for control. It is in no position to press old Socialist initiatives, or indeed any other programs that would reshape the social and economic structure of Britain.

Because of Liberal objections, the government has dropped plans to give post office workers a limited right to strike, to give union members the right to 50-per-cent representation on the boards of pension schemes and to toughen regulation of the air-travel industry.

Only three of the bills that the Queen will mention—limited self-government for Scotland and for Wales and direct elections for the European Parliament—matter profoundly for Mr. Callaghan.

Not Very Sexy Bills

"Constitutionally and politically," a leading Labor strategist said, "these bills are of great importance. The weakness is in the terms of run-up to the general election, they aren't very sexy. They don't mean very much to the bulk of the English working class, do they?"

Having found it impossible to present a pre-election legislative package, Mr. Callaghan hopes to get by with a pre-election economy. The so-called minibudget presented last week, with its cuts in taxes, was the first step; there will be another, with larger cuts, in April.

So far the strategy has worked, and success enabled Mr. Callaghan to achieve substantial unity at this fall's Labor party conference in Brighton. In the latest Gallup poll, conducted between Oct. 19 and 24, Labor and the Conservatives were tied at 45 per cent, a substantial comeback for the government, which trailed by 14.5 points only three months ago.

The same poll showed increasing support for the government's economic policies, for its alliance with the Liberal party and for its overall performance. Significantly, the 1,011 respondents said, by a margin of 46 per cent to 29, that Mr. Callaghan would make a better Prime Minister than Mrs. Thatcher.

It is now thought likely that the Prime Minister will call elections in the fall of next year, although he might decide to do so next spring if he sees storms ahead. For the first time in two years, political commentators are beginning to suggest that Labor might win.

Crucial Issue

Devolution—the granting of limited powers of self-government to Scotland and Wales—will be the crucial issue of the session. Last year, the government's inability to impose closure doomed the devolution bill and forced Labor to seek an informal coalition with the Liberals.

In February, the government lost by 29 votes, but this time it seems likely to win. The Liberal vote is expected to reverse itself, from 11-3 against closure for the "guillotine," as it is known here, to 11-2 for it. In addition, Mr. Callaghan's insistence that

News Analysis

no devolution for Scotland will mean no Labor seats in Scotland, and therefore certain defeat, has changed the minds of about a dozen Labor members of Parliament.

Devolution has now been broken into separate bills for Scotland and Wales. Both will probably be approved, but it is thought possible that Wales, unlike Scotland, will reject devolution in the ensuing referendum.

The debate on direct election of members of the European Parliament causes difficult problems

Job Action Affects 3 Million

Part of London Blacked Out As Utility Workers Slow Down

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The lights blinked and vanished throughout sections of Britain—including central London—today as utility workers stepped up an unofficial work-to-rule slowdown over pay claims.

About 3 million homes were without power in the late afternoon and early evening, and utility officials predicted more blackouts.

"It's likely to be more severe later," said a spokesman for the nationalized electricity industry. Much of central London, including the big tourist areas of Piccadilly Circus, Soho, St. James Square, Regents Park and Fleet Street, was plunged into darkness at 1:54 GMT, traffic through those crowded areas became chaotic as traffic lights failed.

Selective power cuts were being made by local electricity boards on the orders of the National Electricity Council. Every local board, a spokesman explained, has been asked to cut its consumption by 15 per cent because of the slowdown.

The slowdown has affected approximately 60 of Britain's 139 power stations. The affected stations are in the British Midlands and the north, where Britain's largest power stations are.

Although the slowdown started

U.S. Air Force Names Three in Records Scandal

ALAMOGORDO, N.M., Nov. 1 (AP).—Three U.S. Air Force colonels lost their jobs in a cheating scandal involving a combat-ready fighter wing committed to Western Europe's defense, a Holloman Air Force Base official said yesterday.

He said they were accused of falsifying records in instrument flying examinations, proficiency tests, weapons scoring and emergency procedures examinations.

Colonel William Strand, commander of Headquarters Tactical Training at the base near Alamogordo, said he had relieved from duty Colonel Robert McGraw, vice-commander of the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing, and Lt. Col. James Lapine and Lt. Col. Ross Meyer, both squadron commanders.

The officers, Col. Strand said, "will not be in command positions. But they are extremely useful people, and the Air Force will continue to utilize their expertise in staff positions."

The allegations said flying officers in the wing had falsified qualifying records to show more than were scored. Several navigators and pilots allegedly were involved in the matter.

German, U.K. Police Hold 2 in Abduction

HAMBURG, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Four-year-old kidnapping victim Felix Wessel was held prisoner for a week in a wall cavity 60 centimeters high at a Hamburg car workshop, police said yesterday after announcing the arrest of his abductors.

Police in Hamburg and London yesterday arrested the two suspected kidnappers, who released the boy a week ago. He is the nephew of a West German terrorist killed during an attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm in April, 1975.

Babies in N.Y.C. Addicted at Birth

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Every year more than 1,000 babies in New York City are heroin addicts at birth because their mothers are using the drug, a United Nations report said.

The report, by the Geneva-based UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, also said that an addict pays about \$20,000 a year to support his or her habit.

It said this explained why half the street crimes and about 25 per cent of property offenses in the United States were committed by drug addicts.

Lagos Airport Closed After Crash of 707

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Lagos airport in Nigeria has been closed to long-haul traffic for the past 48 hours following the crash there of a Nigerian Airways Boeing-707, airline sources said today.

They said the accident Monday caused no fatalities but did extensive damage to the aircraft and to runway landing lights. Repair experts have been called in but it was thought the airport might be closed for several more days.

for the government. It now means that it will muster enough votes to win approval of principle of elections, but choice of a method is in the hands of the Liberals. The Liberals want proportional representation, which would create their chances, but Labor members are opposed to the idea. The question will be decided by the vote of Conservatives that Prime Minister Edward Heath, who supports proportional representation, can persuade to his lead.

On Oct. 24, there were no cuts until Friday, an election council spokesman said. The workers are in dispute, travel allowances and high shift payments. They threatened a two-day strike on Sept. 23 but the plants were kept up by nonstriking engineers.

New Attacks Are Mounted By Ethiopians

NEAR KARA MARDA, Ethiopia, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Ethiopia has launched a series of counterattacks against insurgents fighting to capture mountainous fortress of Barama, the insurgent commander.

The Ethiopians have dug a large amount of sophisticated Soviet weaponry in the battle area using specialists from and Southern Yemen, he said. Jama Hassan, who commands Western Somali Liberation forces in the area, told a group of foreign journalists on a tour of Ethiopian territory his troops are encountering stiffest resistance they have since their offensive began at the end of July.

While conceding that he has a material disadvantage in the Ethiopians, he said he confident his troops would prevail in the fight. Harar, a provincial capital miles west of here.

"The land is against the people of Harar are for the insurgent leader said. Ethiopians have new weapons this will not be a problem of liberation front."

Carabinieri Ch Dies in Air Crash In Southern Italy

ROME, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Commander of Italy's paratrooper police force, the Carabinieri, died in a helicopter crash in southern Italy last night, ANSA news agency reported.

The bodies of Gen. Mino, 62, and three other officers were found early today in wreckage of a military helicopter that was reported missing in a mountainous region of Calabria Province yesterday.

The was also killed in the crash. Gen. Mino, who was a retiree in March, offered his resignation after the crash of a war criminal, Herbert, from a Rome military base in August. But he was stated of blame for the crash.

Gen. Mino had been on a tour of the south, talking to Carabinieri chiefs about robberies and kidnappings in Mafia gangs.

Top Paris Aide In Tahiti Killed In Boat Accident

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The French high commissioner to French Polynesia, Jean Schmitt, 55, was drowned today in a boating accident, police said.

His motor boat's engine and the boat drifted on a reef. Mr. Schmitt's wife, he married here last year, was rescued from the boat and was but the commissioner was dead before rescuers could find him. Mr. Schmitt was set to leave early last year.

Hector Noblia
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Hector Noblia, 76, for 20 years a prominent political leader, a former minister of public health, died yesterday, his family reported.

He joined the centrist Radical Union in the 1930s, became prominent in its faction led by Arturo Frondizi when the radical party split in 1956. Mr. Noblia sided with Frondizi, who was president two years later, with radical support. Mr. Frondizi pointed Mr. Noblia as a public health. He served in post until the president was ousted by the military in 1962.

6 Die in Philippines
MANILA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Six officials from a logging in the southern Philippines killed Sunday by Muslim guerrillas, the Defense Department said today.

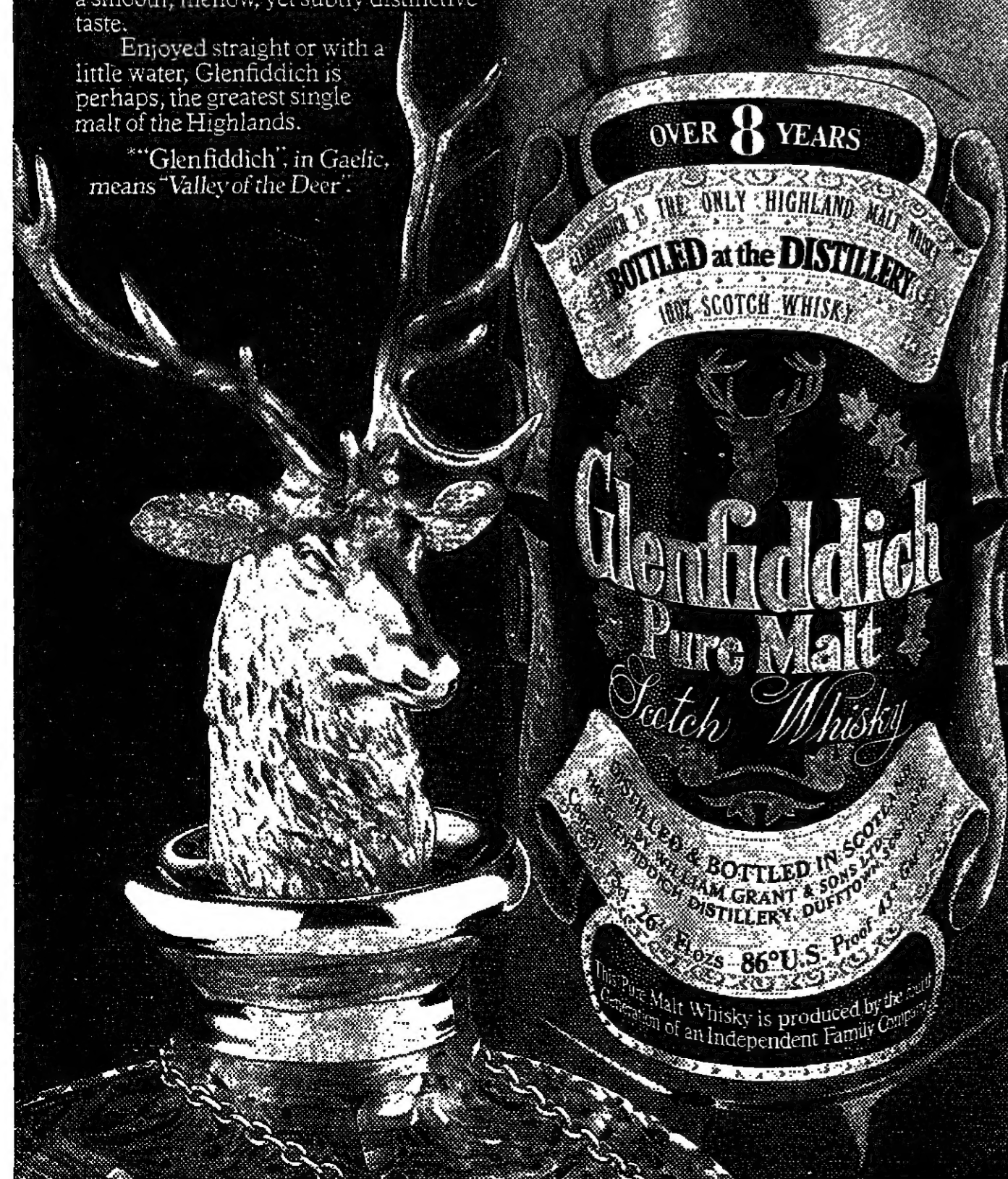
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"Glenfiddich", in Gaelic, means "Valley of the Deer".



PARIS FILMS

Signoret Performing In the Grand Style

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 1 (REUTERS).—Simone Signoret makes a strong bid for the 1977 Academy Award as actress in "La Vie Devant Soi" (at the Publicis Chapelle, the Marivaux and the Cinéma de la Ville).

It is based on the novel about an aging prostitute who cares for children and whose love for an Arab and his response makes her life easier.

Simone Signoret, who has acted and directed, deserves marks for what she has and does. The film is a sensitive, his smooth treatment of children, notably that of Ben Youssef as the Arab child, has secured a superb performance from the actress. And he has not missed a single directorial intervention, which results in a natural as breathing.

Signoret is poignant and powerful as Madame Rosa. She is specialized lately in blowy dramatic parts but here her segment is filled with humor and pathos and she plays it in grand style. It is unlikely that any other contemporary actress could match her.

Werner Herzog, the German director, who has been visiting the new Munich, visits the film festival, as Murnau did, his new film, "The Ballad of Immo" (in German and English) at the Gaumont Colisée, the Elysées and the Gaumont (the Gaumont).

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Since each is of subnormal intelligence, it is difficult to decipher their motives.

The film is sluggish—the first hour could be cut to 30 minutes with enormous benefit—but the grotesque picture of the American way of life is not uninteresting. The ending in an amusement center gone wild recalls the Luna Park passage of Murnau's "Sunrise," and one suspects local gag men have had a hand in it.

Der Amerikanische Freund (The American Friend—of the Quintet, the Elysées Lincoln and the Olympia at times in French, German and English) is another Teutonic-American try, but one of more standard cut. Based on a Patricia Highsmith thriller, it is about a man, warned by his physicians that he is dying, who is employed as a killer by a Franco-American ring of crooks. Its gangster chase goes on for two hours and the hybrid cast includes Dennis Hopper, Bruno Ganz, Liza Kreuzer and Gérard Blain.

As a book, "Ford can be all" (Pigs With Wings) caused a scandal in Italy. Reported to be a shocking exposé of adolescents, it has been in danger of being banned and has become a best-seller. It seems probable that the film version (at the Vendôme, the Danon and La Cigale in Italian) has much to do with the original. It is a dull porno product about some tiresome boys and girls who "occupy" an abandoned country mansion to enter into idiotic political discussion and go to bed with one another. One sincerely hopes that Italian youth is neither as boring nor as stupid as is suggested by this lamentable movie.

The third Paris International

Film Festival starts tomorrow for a week's run at the Empire theater with projections beginning at 9 a.m.

In the official section are the Bolshoi ballet film "Ivan the Terrible," from the United States James Ivory's "Roseland" (European premiere); from Canada Allan King's "Who Has Seen the Wind"; from Australia Peter Weir's "The Last Wave"; from Iran Daryoush Merjou's "The Mina Cycle"; from Japan Shuji

Terayama's "The Boxer" — all world premieres.

In the Panorama 71 section, Jean Eustache's "Une Sale Histoire" and Raoul Ruiz's "La Vo-

cation Suspendue" will have their world premieres.

There will also be a selection of Hungarian films and a tribute to the Indian cinema.

Simone Signoret consoles one of her charges in Moshe Mizrahi film "La Vie Devant Soi."

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PARIS DANCE

Opéra Ballet Pays Homage to Lifar

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 1 (REUTERS).—Serge Lifar, who as dancer, choreographer and director reigned over the Paris Opéra ballet for three decades, is back at his old stand, so to speak, with a program of three of the ballets he created during his remarkable tenure.

Although not many of the 70 ballets he mounted at the Opéra hold their place in today's repertory, this program is a fitting homage to a man who—as a creator, maître de ballet and recruiter of other talents—put his still visible fingerprints on the company and raised it to a level of excellence that it has not always maintained since.

"Suite en Blanc" (1943), the "neoclassical" divertissement that is surely his most durable ballet, is a succession of brilliant showpieces, and the company—especially some of the rising younger members—responded to it with exuberant virtuosity.

Dominique Khalfouni, one of the most recent of the troupe's étoiles, brought a languid excitement to "La Cigarette" (this and some of the other dances have anachronistic names that were taken along with Laif's music from the ballet "Nemours"). Patrice Bart buried himself through the Mazurka with flamboyant muscularity, Claude de Vu'plan endowed the Serenade with cool elegance, and Noëlla Fontols and Charles Jude successfully paired delicacy and strength in the Adage.

Florence Clerc, certainly a candidate for early dislodgment, was beguiling and partly amusing in the Pas de Cinq, brilliantly abetted by Patrick Dupond, Jacques Namont, Marc du Bouays and Serge Daubrac.

Compared with the timeless abstractions of "Suite en Blanc," "Phédre" (1950) and "Les Mirages" (1947) are already period pieces, interesting now as legitimate landmarks in Paris dance history and for the cross section of French talent with which Lifar surrounded himself.

Although Georges Auric's lean and animated score and Jean Cocteau's stripped-down vision of antiquity in book, sets and costumes are all of a piece in "Phédre," Henri Sauguet's substantial music for "Les Mirages" has to contend with the lurid symbolism and creaking theatricality in the visual contributions of Lifar and A. M. Cassandre.

Mannuel Rosenthal is the devoted conductor for the program, which runs through Nov. 12. Its curtain-raiser is the corny but spectacular *Défilé* of the corps de ballet, this time with Lifar's lively, 72-half-walking, half-bouncing down to the footlights at the end of the parade. His era also is recorded in a handsome program and in a wide-ranging exhibition at the Opéra, open daily from 2 to 5 p.m. and during intermissions.

The human voice, in various contexts, has come in for some special attention at Radio France in recent programs. The old master Rossini was represented by a double-bill of the early "Il Signor Bruschino" and "La Scala di Seta," both best known by their overtures, but the latter

Tourism Up in Portugal

LISBON, Nov. 1 (REUTERS).—The number of foreign tourists visiting Portugal in September was up 86 per cent over the same month last year, according to official figures issued today.

of which deserves a better fate for its inventive musical humor and melting lyricism.

The veteran bass Giorgio Tadesco carried off his buffo duties with high spirit. Bruce Brewer was the suave tenor and Della Jones, a mezzo soprano with a sparkling top, set off some colorful fireworks after a shaky start. Giacomo Zani was the steady conductor.

The first of the radio's "Musique au Présent" series, under Gilbert Amy, also was devoted to the voice, with Elise Ross as the brilliant and committed soprano soloist in John Tynner's laconic and intense "Lamentation, Last Prayer and Exaltation," and Luigi Dallapiccola's "Com-mate."

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Gold Medal

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South Africa and Peaceful Atoms

Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the UN, has said that the United States was not about to end its longstanding policy of cooperation with South Africa in the development of that country's peaceful nuclear technology. Mr. Young said that, while he might personally favor such a cutoff, he regarded it as impractical in the extreme. That is because South Africa, if it is determined to do so, could doubtless develop nuclear explosives without U.S. help, given the state of its current nuclear technology and plant, its access to other exporters and its own natural resources. "To cut things off now," Mr. Young said, in reference to U.S. export to South Africa of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes, "would only encourage separate development of South Africa's own nuclear potential."

States has replied that it is and intends to remain a reliable source of the far less dangerous low-enriched uranium fuel. The United States also pledged that it will not use it—turning a country's heat on and off, as it were—to further U.S. political objectives. Even though U.S. current exports to South Africa involve nothing so dramatic, it is essential that this assurance not be undermined—especially at this point in the negotiations over a host of countries' nuclear plans.

The standard that should guide U.S. decisions concerning peaceful nuclear exports is a nuclear standard. No matter how abhorrent an importing country's policies and politics may be, the U.S. government needs to indicate that it will remain a steady and reliable supplier of any peaceful-use nuclear material it has contracted to export—provided that the importing country meets a properly tough and comprehensive set of safeguards against the misuse of that material and provided that it does not appear to be moving in the direction of developing nuclear explosives. Such considerations should be the only kind of criteria the United States uses in deciding whether to end peaceful nuclear cooperation with importing countries.

That might or might not be the case. Certainly the ambassador was right in adding that, in any event, such a gesture would reduce to zero the U.S. chance of persuading the South Africans to go in the other direction—i.e., to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept stringent monitoring of their peaceful nuclear installations. Such influence as the United States has would vanish. But there is another and, if anything, even more compelling reason not to terminate the U.S. peaceful nuclear cooperation with South Africa by way of registering U.S. disapproval of its government's cruel and reckless racial policies. It is that such a cutoff of assistance—especially, a cutoff of nuclear fuel, as has been suggested—would run directly counter to a set of assurances to foreign countries that are the bedrock of Mr. Carter's nuclear nonproliferation policy.

The point is this: The United States is trying to get other nations around the world to defer the reprocessing and use of plutonium on grounds that the technologies and material involved lead too readily to a bomb-making capacity. The United States wants them at least to delay moving toward a plutonium economy while less dangerous alternatives are explored. To the objection raised by many of these countries that plutonium offers them needed energy independence and a reliable source of nuclear fuel, the United

There has been more than a little confusion on precisely this score with the South African government. Did it or did it not give Jimmy Carter firm assurances this summer that its nuclear intentions were entirely and irrevocably peaceful? The South Africans now seem to want to fudge that issue. The matter is worth pursuing because that, as distinct from other Johannesburg policies, is the one that must be the touchstone of U.S. intentions as a nuclear exporter. The irony of a decision to end peaceful nuclear cooperation with the South Africans on any other grounds is that it could not just give South Africa a push toward nuclear bomb-making in all probability; it would also deal a devastating boomerang-like blow to Mr. Carter's efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons elsewhere.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Those Unsafe Airports

Each time a U.S. airline sells a ticket, it assumes a responsibility for the traveler that goes beyond the proper maintenance of its equipment. Today, airport searches and luggage checks represent a commitment to every passenger's protection against hijackers. A traveler should be able to board a U.S. carrier with confidence that U.S. security standards are being observed at every stop along the route.

If the authorities at a foreign airport cannot or will not adequately police their traffic, then U.S. airlines have an obligation to protest and, if necessary, to seek permission to do the job themselves. If they are refused, they must at least inform potential passengers of the risk, and may be justified in cutting off service. If the U.S. government wishes to discourage such a cutoff, it should in turn assume the responsibility for assuring that the delinquent nation provide adequate airport security—surely a lighter responsibility than having to rescue hostages after a hijacking.

That is the impressive logic of the West German government in following up its spectacular rescue of hijacked passengers in Somalia with actions designed to make such dangerous derring-do unnecessary. It has successfully pressured the Spanish government to permit Lufthansa, the West German airline, to manage rigorous security arrange-

ments for all West-Germany-bound flights from Palma, Mallorca, the embarkation point of the hijackers.

There have been 27 air hijackings so far this year, compared to 16 for all of 1976. Experience shows that stringent screening, like that now applied at U.S. airports, can deter hijackers. But every country is responsible for its own security, and not all maintain U.S. standards. Palma is only one of the airports where security has been lax. Bonn is reported to have sent its guards to 13 other airports, including Barcelona, Bombay, Istanbul, Algiers, Dakar and Tripoli, and it has threatened to ban planes from countries where controls are inadequate. West Germany's actions should be an example to other governments and airlines, including the United States.

Efforts to obtain an anti-hijacking agreement in the United Nations are not likely to come to fruition for several years—but airline passengers and crews cannot wait. In his appeal last week to all responsible nations to act against terrorism, West Germany's President Walter Scheel warned that "unless this flame is stamped out in time, it will spread like a brushfire all over the world." Officials in Washington and at U.S. airlines have ample reason to take those words to heart.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Note of Stridency Needed

When it comes to defense, the man who must always deserve a careful hearing is the man in the front line. Chantrelor Schmidt, whose country's eastern border is the Iron Curtain itself, said in London at the weekend that what are known as Mutual Balanced Force Reductions must march hand in hand with Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. MBFR, as the jargon goes, must complement SALT, as the other jargon goes. This makes good sense for NATO as a whole and particularly good sense for West Germany, Denmark, Norway and Turkey, which are NATO's front-line sentinels. One prime aim of NATO diplomacy now ought to be to rescue

the talks on MBFR from a state of relaxed and (apparently) amiable deadlock and to introduce a needed note of stridency. Britain could be strident, too, about the Soviet navy. A fleet which can dominate the Arctic and the Baltic, and which can reasonably seek to dominate the North Atlantic is a fleet which ought not to be allowed to grow unchallenged. Why, in any case, have the Russians built so many ships? Why, come to that, does their Baltic fleet regularly circumnavigate the heartland and the capital of Denmark? What would the governor of New York say if the Soviet Navy circumnavigated Long Island?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

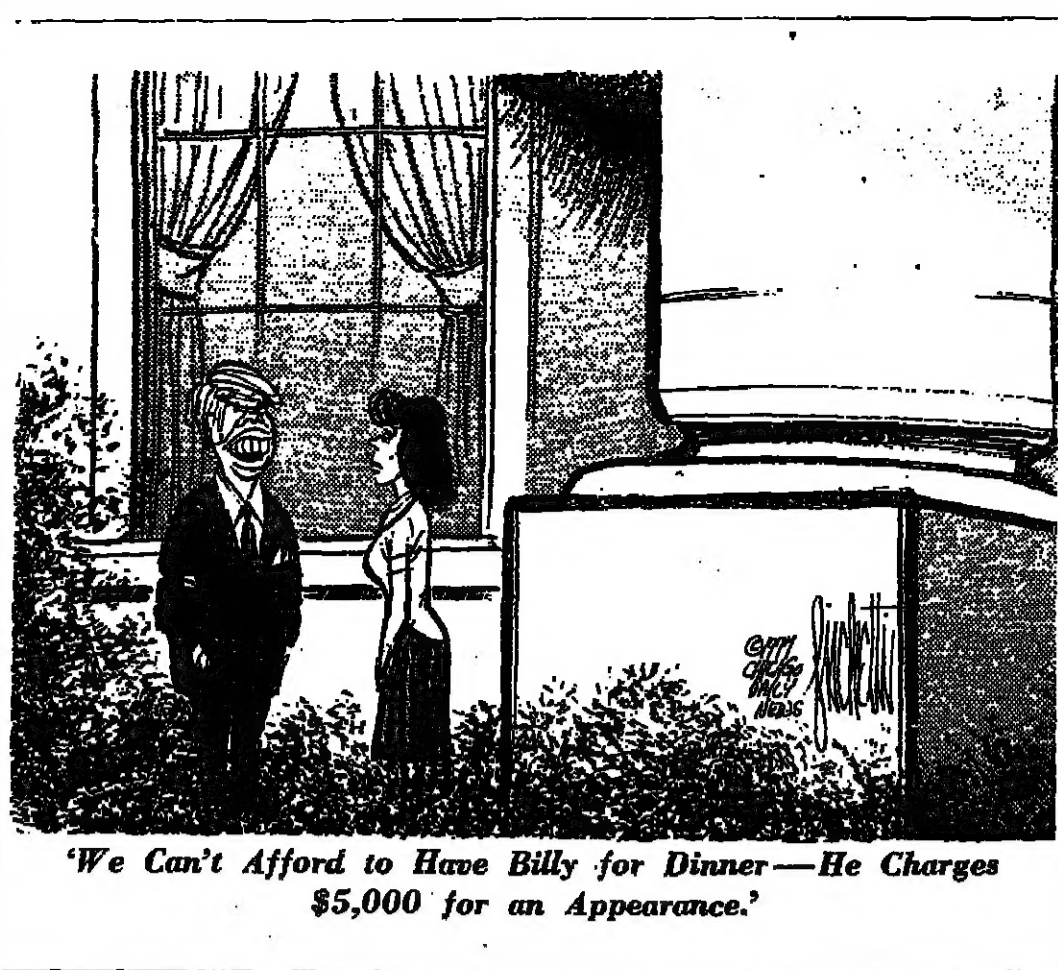
November 2, 1902

LONDON—At the Horseham Petty Sessions yesterday, the Globe says, Frank Copping, of Weir House, Maidenhead, was fined £5 and costs for driving an automobile at an excessive speed on the main London and Brighton road at Crawley. It was stated that the defendant drove at a speed of 34 miles an hour in a thickly-populated district.

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1927

NEW YORK—While belittling the importance of the religious issue in the recent Gov. Al Smith of New York should be named Democratic nominee for president, Gov.-elect Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi, expressed the opinion in an interview that Gov. Smith's nomination would result in a split in the Democratic party over the Prohibition issue, and not the religious one.



U.S. Ponders Soviet Succession

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The question of Brezhnev's departure from power, which administration officials have long been reluctant to discuss in public, is beginning to find its way into official statements. There is a quickening of interest in what will happen after Brezhnev, a feeling that Soviet policy may be coming to a crossroads, and a bolder among some officials that the United States should act in a way that would promote the changes it seeks. But there are also objections to doing anything of the kind.

The "wholesale generational turnover" about to occur at the upper levels of the Soviet power structure has now been discussed before a congressional committee by Marshall Shulman, the Soviet affairs adviser to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. He believes that the Soviet Union is now on the threshold of a change of generations, though this need not occur immediately after Brezhnev's departure, which may be followed by a transitional regime. But, he argues, it is clear that an ascendant generation will be holding the levers of power within the foreseeable future, and he wants us to be ready for it.

A Small Part

The succession issue is only a small part of Shulman's statement, which provides the most comprehensive account of the administration's view of the Soviet Union, and of U.S. relations with it, since President Carter took office. But it is a crucial issue, and in a recent conversation Shulman discussed some of the factors affecting it. He believes that two contradictory tendencies constitute what he calls the "central drama" of Soviet political life. One tendency is toward orthodoxy, and the other is toward modernization. They find expression not only in the existence of different factions but also because sometimes one individual experiences the pull and the push of both these tendencies. There is a strong nationalistic current, favoring the isolation of the Soviet Union, which entails an autarchic, self-sufficient economy. He discerns its origins in the centuries of centralized, bureaucratic rule which prevailed under the Czar.

But even then there was a conflict between the Slavophiles and the Westernizers, and he believes that a similar conflict is discernible now—and that the coming generation may well be more outward-looking. The people in the 40-55 age group are technologically well-educated, have

a high degree of competence, and are equal to comparable groups in the West—which is less true of the present generation of leaders. The major task they face on assuming power is the rationalization of the economic structure and there are those, he says, who look to Western models in their efforts to modernize the Soviet Union.

Into the Past

Shulman delves into the past for pointers to the future. He recalls that Khrushchev tried to modernize the economic structure, and found the resistance too powerful. The 1965 economic reform launched by Premier Alexei Kosygin was similarly thwarted by opposition from the bureaucracy, from orthodox party officials who resented new ways of doing things, and feared that their careers would be jeopardized.

On the other hand, "it is very clear that Soviet economists have known what needs to be done," that they knew it then and they know it now. The highly centralized system of political control is responsible in part for the Soviet Union's low productivity and for the fact that it lags behind the West in advanced technology, but this does not mean that the new leadership generation is bound to relax the controls. "We just don't know what they will be like," whether they will move forward to Western-style modernization, or back to nationalism and orthodoxy.

What Shulman is concerned about is that if people come to the top in the Soviet Union who want to move forward, they should not find the road closed by us. If they want to put the stress on economic modernization, then for them the prospect of trade with the United States, of acquiring advanced technology, "would be a major factor." If they want their country to become involved in the world economy and the world community,

"We should not slam the door in their faces."

But Shulman's critics argue that he is, in effect, advocating concessions to Moscow for the sake of an uncertain return. They maintain that the prospects of the succession to Brezhnev are so much in doubt, the course of the power struggle so uncertain, that it would be the height of folly to make the shape of Washington's policy depend on possible developments in Moscow. Shulman is not suggesting that the West should intervene in the power struggle, but at a time when the succession is at issue, the issue was bound to come up. Can the West intervene effectively?

Miscalculations

The question was addressed by a State Department analyst, Sidney Floss, who took part in the panel on Kremlinology at a recent conference in Washington. He recalled the U.S. actions which contributed to the fall of Khrushchev, and spoke of other miscalculations in U.S. policy, which he ascribed to the fact that "signs of the Kremlin power struggle were not taken seriously" in Washington. Relations with Moscow cannot be planned intelligently, he believes, if the planning fails to take account of the way in which Western policies affect the struggle in the Kremlin.

Indeed, he suggested that a study of how such moves affect the Kremlin power struggle should be written for U.S. leaders. It is certainly a study from which President Carter could benefit greatly as he begins to grapple with the problem of the succession to Brezhnev, and of the policies which the United States should follow as the post-Brezhnev regime begins to take shape. Those who favor Shulman's argument and those who oppose it might then have something more than their opinions—or prejudices—to back their stand.

A 'Washingtonized' Carter

By Joseph Kraft

"Comprehensive settlement" in the Near East.

Unfortunately events turned against the President—and particularly his constituents in the Democratic party. Labor and the blacks were burned when the economy grew only slowly, with big pockets of unemployment remaining, especially in the large cities. Farmers suffered when agricultural prices fell.

Many Jews turned against Carter when Israel began resisting his pressure for a "comprehensive" settlement. The Russians flatly rejected his deep-cut proposals and the allies flinched at his terms for barring the spread of nuclear power. In the absence of any other foreign policy success, Carter made a big deal out of new treaties for the Panama Canal—thereby hurting himself in the South.

By midsummer it was a question whether Carter could do anything, and he overreacted. To assuage the Democratic constituents he unveiled a Niagara of legislative proposals. These included plans for increasing Social Security, welfare, immigration, farm prices, and the minimum wage.

In the last six weeks the over-reaction has been clear, and Carter has been chopping and changing, compromising and temporizing. He has made the energy bill his undisputed No. 1 priority in domestic affairs. He has postponed plans for a projected tax reform bill, and put off until next year any progress on welfare reform, health insurance, and a big jobs program.

In foreign policy, he modified his terms and tied up an agreement with the Soviet Union that virtually assures an arms control treaty later this year. More progress toward a Geneva settlement seems likely, and the odds are that Geneva and arms control will supersede Panama as the priority item on the foreign policy agenda. The more so as human rights and nuclear nonproliferation

Anthony Sampson

From London:

When Americans denounce white South African policies, are they really being serious?

LONDON—As the South African crisis deepens, one question continuously worries the British, most of all their diplomats. When the Americans denounce white South African policies, are they really being serious?

It may seem to be carping, just after the United States has supported a mandatory arms embargo, and after months of unremitting and uncompromising attacks on apartheid from in Africa, drumming up Britain and others alongside it, only to retreat behind a smokescreen of rhetoric, leaving Britain holding an ugly and very expensive baby?

There is, after all, a bitter precedent: When Khrushchev swept into South Africa and Rhodesia in a blaze of pre-election publicity, he held out the promise of a deep new concern from Washington, and appeared to have concerned from Ian Smith. But he only left the problem still more confused, back in the hands of the British, to negotiate fruitlessly in Geneva.

More Confusing

Returning to London after a week in Washington and New York, with the South African crisis raging all around me, I have tried to find the measure of Washington's commitment. It is more confusing but more critical than ever.

A key factor must be the attitude of the black Americans, more than ever under a President who gained 80 per cent of their vote. Two years ago a black South African leader described a discussion in the State Department: "Why haven't you blacks learned from the Israelis?" The U.S. diplomat complained: "Don't you realize that the state of Israel depends on the New York Jews? And don't you see that the future of blacks in South Africa depends on your mobilizing the black Americans?"

Well, the black Africans, between their visits to Moscow and Peking have tried in their own fashion—and Mr. Young has emerged as their heroic U.S. champion, committed both politically and emotionally (to the point of adopting two children of a black South African leader).

But there is still much doubt as to how much lies behind Mr. Young, in terms of consistent black support and votes on the South African issue. How far is Carter using the crusade against South Africa as a distraction from the issues that black Americans care much more about.

including jobs and increased fare, on which he cannot get them? Certainly there can be no real parallel between effectiveness of black America and Jews in foreign policy: blacks do not have either commitment, or the money.

And the U.S. white liberals have all those nagging doubts about what would follow the rapid transfer of power to the Africans. What about those serious black regimes—the ones next door in Maputo, bankrupt confusion in Zaire, mad dictatorship in Uganda? Washington brings real pressure on Pretoria, will it not force the white South Africans—as they so perpetually want—to their final reckoning, the armed camp which permits only a siege mentality? Have not embargoes proved effective ever since—keeping all through history?

Meanwhile U.S. conservatives with much support from the Pentagon and from corporate trading profits with S. Africa, are continually preying the familiar old arguments: white South Africa is the safe haven against Communism when the chips are down.

All these pressures must be Carter to follow a policy of poise: to make a brave stand against South Africa, providing invaluable support private. Any arms embargo Britain and France have ago learned and as the blacks rightly suspect, gives a far underhand tricks. South Africa, whatever its self-sufficiency in small arms, desperately needs the most up-to-date electronic weapons and technology. The United States can deny wink at the roundabout route for instance through Israel which U.S. weapons technicians find its way to South Africa. But this and the two-faced pliancy deliberately shirk the real heart of the problem, embargo, whatever its practical limitations, has a deep dimension—of demonstrating dissociation with a country's politics. The embargo of South African sportsmen world contests—where there be no cheating—had a direct effect on South African anti-apartheid movements.

Having lived in South Africa and revisited it periodically 25 years, I have always struck by how persistently South Africans are convinced that the United States will eventually have to come to their aid. Any kind of evidence—sympathetic article in Washington Post to a visit of a secretary of state—interpreted to show that V. I. King's opposition is real.

It is this which makes important for South Africa as Britain, to know V. Carter really stands, and I assure that he will not back. It is an assurance in Congress must play a role in keeping the executive honest.

Defiant Survival

All isolated and beleaguered communities, like white South Africa, with proud histories of defiance, can deceive themselves, to an extent outsiders hard to believe, about their prospects of defiant survival. Yet later they are forced to recede the realities, the more exact the reaction will be—as Rhodesia is already making clear.

Recently an Algerian diplomat who had witnessed the full horrors of that civil war, was scribbling to me the tragic tale which led to the exodus of a million Frenchmen. Soon the war had ended, he met of his ex-emigrants, a Frenchman in Paris, who told him with nostalgia of his life in Algeria. The Algerian asked why he had not sought a moment and advocated conciliation, before the final disaster. The Frenchman replied: "We were never told you were sent."

This is the real challenge to British and U.S. government. However much they may pat themselves with white South Africa, or need their help in situations elsewhere, they will do nothing that would do them a terrible disservice if they do not make it utterly clear that, in disavowal from their policies, they are utterly and permanently set

Dollar Hits New Lows, Trade Hectic

Sterling Affected by Vote by Miners

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fell to another record low today against the yen, deutsche mark and Swiss franc in hectic European trading.

Foreign exchange dealers said that part of the dollar's poor performance was related to activity in sterling.

After the Bank of England allowed sterling to appreciate 3.5 per cent without much interference yesterday, profit-taking set in. As the proceeds from sterling sales were converted into yen, deutsche marks and Swiss francs, the upward in those currencies was reinforced.

Following pronounced weakness against the yen in Tokyo, the dollar continued to drop in Europe, finishing at 246.35 yen compared with 249.40 at the same time yesterday.

Meanwhile, the dollar ended at 2.2380 deutsche marks, down from 2.2540 yesterday and below the previous record low of 2.2469 in July. Similarly, the dollar fell to 2.2145 Swiss francs from 2.2250. The previous record low was 2.2312, set a week earlier.

In the morning, the flight from the dollar was generalized. Sterling at one point reached \$1.8640, up from \$1.84 yesterday, but at midday, after it became known that the National Union of Mineworkers had rejected the government's productivity-linked pay proposal, sterling came under progressively greater selling pressure.

In 1973, a strike by the miners caused the Conservative government to collapse, hence today's rejection of the government's pay offer was treated as a serious political event as well as one with possible inflationary consequences.

Sterling finished at \$1.8445, about a cent above the low of the day and not much higher than yesterday's late level of \$1.84.

Dealers reported that the Bank of England did intervene as both a buyer and seller of sterling, but that its activities were apparently intended to smooth out wide fluctuations rather than influence the trend.

Elsewhere in European currency trading, the dollar fell to 8098 French francs from 4.8563 while dropping against the Swiss franc and the lira.

Strong Pound Hurts Exports

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—British exports are increasingly being hurt by the pound's firmness, which is making the price of British products less competitive in overseas markets, according to the latest quarterly survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

Announcing the results of the industrial trends survey covering over 3,000 businesses, the CBI said: "A historically very high 61 per cent of respondents regard their prices relative to competitors as a constraint on exports."

The survey was carried out during October, before Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced he was going to present a mini-budget and well before yesterday's decision to allow the pound to rise even further.

Of the firms surveyed, 21 per cent said they were more optimistic about export prospects for the next 12 months than they had been four months earlier, 25 per cent were less optimistic and the remainder said there was no change in the outlook for exports.

The CBI said the latest results continued "very reasonably" with results of surveys last year and earlier this year showing expectations of a rise in exports.

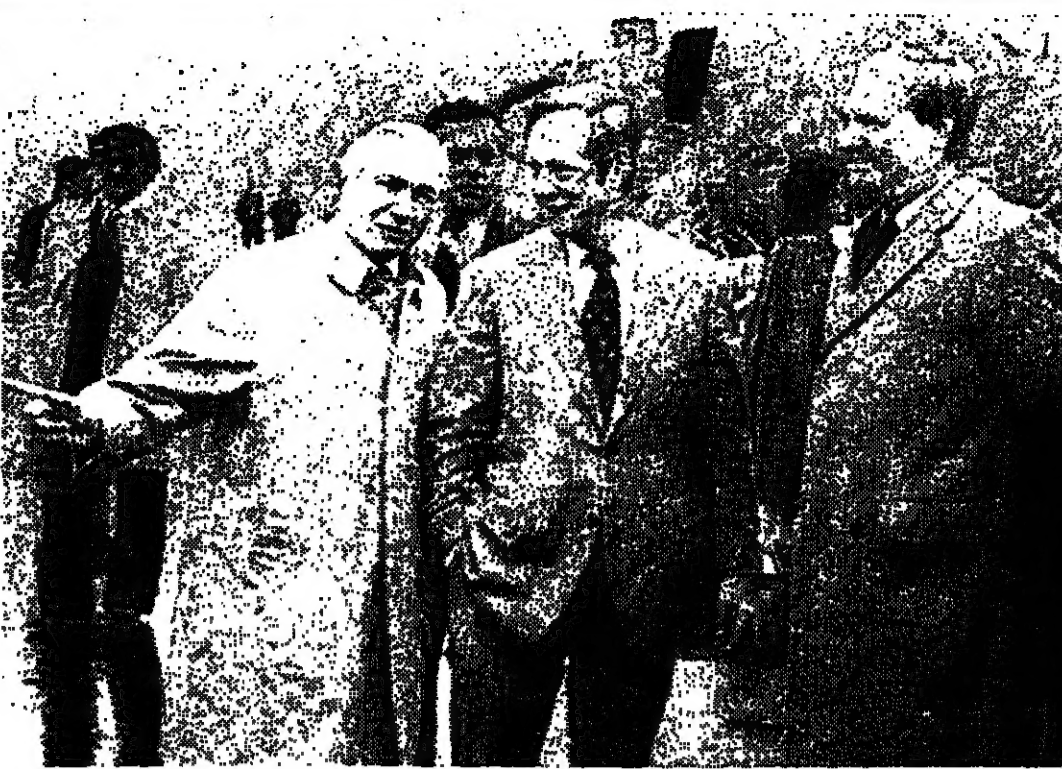
The business federation said the metals and textiles sectors were particularly pessimistic about their export prospects over the next 12 months while the vehicles, food and drink and tobacco sectors were relatively optimistic.

The CBI said other main features of its latest survey included:

- Business confidence has not declined further "but optimism about general prospects is not widespread."
- The volume of output and orders has been weak in the past four months and below capacity working has become more widespread, although new orders and output are expected to strengthen over the next four months.
- There is evidence of a further slight easing in cost pressures and of a more pronounced slowing in output prices.

Herstatt Quota Set

COLOGNE, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—West German bank creditors of the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt will receive 55 per cent of their deposits with Herstatt, the same settlement quota as foreign banks and local authority depositors, the settlement manager and liquidator said in a statement.



Secretary Blumenthal, center, at West Berlin airport Tuesday with U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel, left, and West Berlin governing mayor Dietrich Stobbe.

Aide Says U.S. May Boost Economy in '78

ROME, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today the United States will take stimulative economic measures next year if expansion there seems to be faltering.

Mr. Blumenthal told an Italian television interviewer that the outlook for the U.S. economy is "pretty good" for the first half of next year, and growth next year is likely to be at about the same rate as this year.

"We are watching the second half of (1978), and we will take more stimulative measures if we find that the second half is turning out a little shaky," Mr. Blumenthal said.

Mr. Blumenthal, who left for West Berlin after a two-day visit here for talks with Italian leaders, rejected suggestions the West is suffering from a "crisis of capitalism."

"It is a difficult moment, above all because of the many changes now occurring, but it is not a crisis of capitalism," he said.

Mr. Blumenthal added that the three "locomotives" of the West—the United States, Japan and West Germany—will boost economic growth by 3.5 per cent next year in the industrialized Western countries.

This compared with the current growth rate of countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of 2.5 per cent, he added.

Mr. Blumenthal said in his forthcoming talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt he will encourage him to press forward with economic expansion.

Mr. Blumenthal also reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the current growth rate of countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of 2.5 per cent, he added.

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Mr. Blumenthal also reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the current growth rate of countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of 2.5 per cent, he added.

ed the Carter administration's determination not to resort to protectionism to defend U.S. industry against imports.

"The Germans understand that they depend on trade in the rest of the world, and they can't prosper alone," Mr. Blumenthal said.

Mr. Blumenthal said he understands the German concern about inflation, but that he will encourage Chancellor Schmidt to do what is possible to expand the German economy.

He suggested that next spring the industrialized countries should

Alien Investment In U.S. Ahead Of Level in 1976

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Foreign investment in U.S. manufacturing this year is running ahead of last year's pace with 73 new investments reported in the third quarter, bringing the total to 195 in the first nine months as against 175 in the year-earlier period, according to the Conference Board.

The report said spending figures available for 41 of the 73 new projects started in the third quarter total \$1.1 billion.

The country leading the way with investments in the United States was Canada with 19, followed by West Germany with 18, France with 10 and Britain with nine, the Conference Board said.

The most favored industry was chemicals, accounting for 12 of the third quarter's new investments.

While British unions often clamor for import curbs, they usually have welcomed foreign direct investment for creating jobs—as Hitachi promises to do. In a Trades Union Congress speech last month, though, an Electrical Workers' Union aide specifically opposed Hitachi.

"For every set they make here, our present manufacturers will sell one less," he declared, adding that there is "absolutely no necessity" for any new TV factory when existing companies "are hanging on by their fingernails."

No one finds all of this stranger than Hitachi, which was lured partly by the British government's financial incentives, such as two years of free rent, a grant of 22 per cent of equipment costs, various tax, credit and training benefits, and promises of such local advantages as ample skilled labor and proximity to ports.

Hitachi men thought they had an offer that Britain would not think of refusing: Creation of up to 500 jobs within a few years in the northeast region where unemployment runs some 50 per cent above the British average; purchase of at least 50 per cent of components from British suppliers, and the double trade-balance bonus of reduced imports of Hitachi sets and exports of up to half the factory's output. The benefits to Britain should be obvious, says Ryosaburo Mori, managing director of Hitachi's British sales unit.

Despite the inacceptable scene, Hitachi has strong reasons for wanting to make TV sets in England. One is the risk that an industry-to-industry "understanding" limiting Japanese color TV set imports into Britain (they were down to 150,000 units last year from 270,000 in 1975, with Hitachi accounting for over 40 per cent last year) could well be replaced by binding official quotas.

And, as a hedge against wider protectionist curbs, "we have to come somewhere in Europe to manufacture within the tariff walls of the nine-nation Common Market," says Mr. Mori.

Mr. Mori said the company is now in the process of securing a site for the factory in the northeast region where unemployment runs some 50 per cent above the British average; purchase of at least 50 per cent of components from British suppliers, and the double trade-balance bonus of reduced imports of Hitachi sets and exports of up to half the factory's output. The benefits to Britain should be obvious, says Ryosaburo Mori, managing director of Hitachi's British sales unit.

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Defiant Fed Tightens Up on Credit Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System, apparently fearing further surges in the U.S. money supply, came down hard on its credit brakes yesterday.

It was one of the boldest credit tightening moves by the Fed this year, coming in the middle of a major financing operation by the Treasury Department.

The move also defied a warning issued by the Carter administration last month that further increases in interest rates could threaten the nation's economic recovery.

Money analysts, who generally had been sympathetic to earlier credit tightening actions, quickly criticized the Fed for making a policy change while the government was in the process of selling billions of dollars of debt securities to the public. Prices plunged on some \$3.25 billion of three-year notes auctioned last Friday by the Treasury, leaving investors with sizable paper losses on the securities.

Specifically, the Fed raised to at least 6 5/8 per cent from 6 1/2 per cent its target interest rate on federal funds, the uncommitted reserves banks lend one another. It did so by draining large amounts of reserves from the banking network, first through temporary sales of government securities and then through outright sales of Treasury bills.

Today, the federal funds rate closed at 6 9/16.

Sales by the Fed take funds from the banking network because dealers draw on their commercial bank accounts to pay for their purchases. Both of yesterday's maneuvers came when funds already were trading at 6 1/2 per cent.

"The Fed left no doubt that it raised the target to 6 5/8 per cent," stated David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Laundon & Co., adding "it may well go higher."

Analysts said the move probably reflected Fed forecasts of further growth in the nation's

money supply, which already has been rising at a faster clip than desired by the Fed. Too fast a growth, it is feared, could spur renewed inflation.

But analysts charged that the Fed should have undertaken its credit tightening before the Treasury began its refunding operation. In addition to Friday's sale of three-year notes, the operation includes the auction of \$2 billion of 10-year notes today

and \$1.25 billion of 30-year bonds tomorrow.

"There is no excuse for the Fed handling the matter in this way," said William Giger, an economist for J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.

The Federal Reserve "should have made a tightening move" absolutely clear "to the market before the Treasury financing," he said. "That way the market wouldn't be sitting out there with a billion dollars worth of securities at a loss," he stated, adding:

"The Fed's got to handle itself better than that if it wants to get any respect from the marketplace."

Prices of short-term securities also were pounded as interest rates pressed higher on the tightening move. For example, older 13-week Treasury bills due Jan. 26 closed at 6.19 per cent bid, in the secondary, or resale market, up from 6.01 per cent bid Friday. Companion 26-week bills due April 27 rose to a bid of 6.50 per cent from 6.32 per cent.

Active trading of Alcon Laboratories rose 1/2 to 40 3/8 after Switzerland's Nestlé approved the proposed merger of Alcon into Nestlé at \$42 a share. Sherrin Williams, which said it knows of no takeover attempt, rose 2 1/2 to 30.

Prices were sharply lower on the American Stock Exchange in slow trading. The Amex index fell 1.06 to 111.96.

Profits Up 15 Per Cent At Mitsubishi Electric

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Mitsubishi Electric Corp., the third largest integrated electric machinery maker in Japan, said its net profit for the first half-year ended Sept. 30 totaled 4.6 billion yen (\$18.7 million at 245 yen to the dollar), up 15.3 per cent from 4,024 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales during the half-year period totaled 39.1 billion yen, up 13.9 per cent from 33.9 billion yen. Reported, accounting for 14.5 per cent of the total sales, were up 17.3 per cent.

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- 1977 -	Stocks and	Stk.	Jan 1	Ch'ge	Prev.	- 1977 -	Stocks and	Stk.	Jan 1	Ch'ge	Prev.
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These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

21st October 1977



4,500,000 Shares of Common Stock

(par value ¥50 per share)

evidenced by European Depositary Receipts

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Générale

Sumitomo Finance International

Additional Issue

\$150,000,000 (Canadian)

ONTARIO HYDRO

Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the

Province of Ontario

9¼% Bonds Series AU3 to mature January 6, 2004

(callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on or after January 6, 1997 at 100 and accrued interest)

To be dated and to bear interest from November 15, 1977

The above bonds are direct obligations of Ontario Hydro and will be unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Ontario, the guarantee being endorsed on each bond. The proceeds which the Corporation will receive from this issue will be applied to meet, in part, the cost of the acquisition of property, the construction of works and the reconstruction of equipment of the Corporation and of others, which have been duly authorized to be acquired, constructed and reconstructed by the Corporation, to repay in whole or in part any temporary borrowing of the Corporation for such purposes and to repay in part maturing securities of the Corporation.

Price: 99.75 and accrued interest to yield about 9.27%

It is expected that definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about November 15, 1977.

A Circular describing the issue will be sent upon request.

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Limited**

**Wood Gundy
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A. E. Ames & Co.
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**Pitfield, Mackay,
Ross
& Company Limited**

**Bell, Gouinlock
& Company, Limited**

**Nesbitt Thomson
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of Canada

**Walwyn Stodgell
Cochran Murray**
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Equitable Securities
Limited

**R. A. Daly
& Company**
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Mead & Co.
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**F. H. Deacon,
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Inc.

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N. L. Sandler & Co.
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Cayley**
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Houston, Willoughby
Limited

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& Company Limited**

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Bank of Montreal

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Continued on next page.

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Aden (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Hong Kong (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	Norway (air) (N.R.)	232.00	288.00	161.00	
Afghanistan (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	India (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	Pakistan (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Algeria-French ports ..	143.00	72.00	48.00	Indonesia (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Poland (air) ..	118.00	59.00	33.00	
Africa, others (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Portugal (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Algeria (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iraq (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Romania (air) ..	118.00	59.00	33.00	
Angola (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Australia (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Spain (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Bahamas (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Kenya (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Sri Lanka (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Bahama, F.R. ..	2,025.00	1,012.50	506.25	Libya (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Switzerland .. S.F.R.	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Belgium (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malaysia (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Thailand (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Bombay (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Turkey (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Bulgaria (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Morocco (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	U.A.R. (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Canada (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	U.S.A. (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Ceylon (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Vietnam (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Czechoslovakia (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Yugoslavia (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Dominican R.P. (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00	Zaire (air) ..	228.00	126.00	75.00	
Egypt (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
El Salvador (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Finland (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
France (air) ..	228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland .. S.F.R.	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Germany .. D.M.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Thailand (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Ghana .. G.C.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Turkey (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Greece .. Dr.	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.A.R. (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Haiti .. F.R.	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Honduras .. F.R.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
India .. Rs.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Indonesia .. R.R.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air) ..	171.00	85.00	47.00					
Iran .. R.R.	228.00	114.00	63.00									
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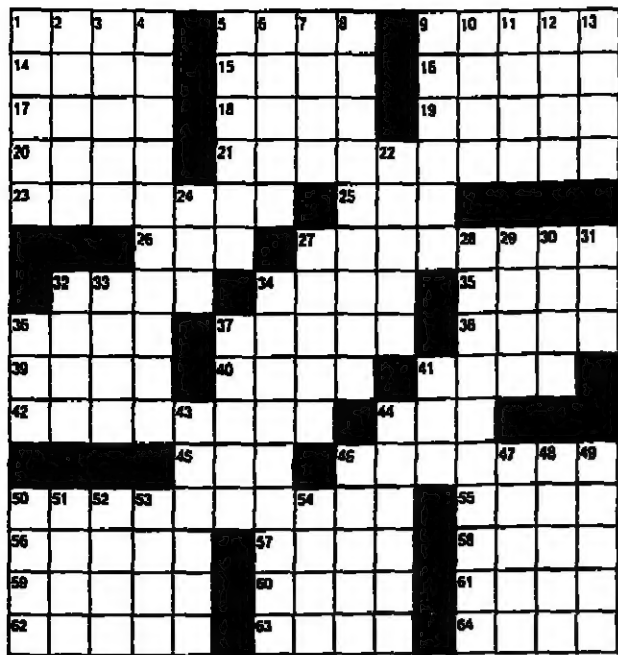
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CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Moleska



ACROSS

1 Bad news for yachtsmen
5 "... and the walk"
9 V. Va. product
14 Turkish title
15 Roman oak
16 Moroccan port
17 Director
18 Vertueller
19 Medico
20 Goddess of peace
21 U.N. employee
22 Obtains from a source
25 Voracious fish
26 Maxwell or Nash
27 Some atomic reactors
32 Combustible
34 Gad about
35 Meise
36 Jar
37 Kipling poem
38 Sole
39 African plant
40 Tear down
41 Pintail duck
42 Ballet step
43 Pair
45 "Jolly to be wise": Gray

DOWN

46 Lindeberg's cargo in 1926
50 Outlandish or barbarous
55 Part of A.P.O.
56 On pins and needles
57 Give off
58 Word with beer or miss
59 Say it with feeling
60 Get one's goat
61 Ho wrote "A Loss of Roses"
62 Romans' ancestral spirits
63 Nostradamus was one
64 Philippine tree
1 Ending with hip or hip
2 "I know not Hamlet"
24 Keefe
25 Giggle water
28 Fashion for travel
29 "Kleine Nachtmusik": Mozart
30 It's made to be played
31 Pen
32 Head
33 Victims in "The Time Machine"
34 Sporty old cars
36 Spruce
37 Site of the pineal gland
41 Prefix word name or charge
43 Caches
44 He practices girl control
45 Old-womanish
47 "We All?"
48 1929 song
49 Likeness
50 Kissara
51 About
52 Hero of Hindu epics
53 Chariot race
54 Measure out
55 Parisian confidante

WEATHER

ALABAMA	4	Cloudy	6	Clear
ALASKA	18	4	Cloudy	6
ARIZONA	18	4	Cloudy	6
ARKANSAS	18	4	Cloudy	6
CALIFORNIA	18	4	Cloudy	6
COLORADO	18	4	Cloudy	6
CONNECTICUT	18	4	Cloudy	6
DELAWARE	18	4	Cloudy	6
FLORIDA	18	4	Cloudy	6
GEORGIA	18	4	Cloudy	6
ILLINOIS	18	4	Cloudy	6
INDIANA	18	4	Cloudy	6
IOWA	18	4	Cloudy	6
KANSAS	18	4	Cloudy	6
KENTUCKY	18	4	Cloudy	6
LOUISIANA	18	4	Cloudy	6
MAINE	18	4	Cloudy	6
MARYLAND	18	4	Cloudy	6
MASSACHUSETTS	18	4	Cloudy	6
MICHIGAN	18	4	Cloudy	6
MINNESOTA	18	4	Cloudy	6
MISSISSIPPI	18	4	Cloudy	6
MISSOURI	18	4	Cloudy	6
MONTANA	18	4	Cloudy	6
NEBRASKA	18	4	Cloudy	6
NEVADA	18	4	Cloudy	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	4	Cloudy	6
NEW JERSEY	18	4	Cloudy	6
NEW YORK	18	4	Cloudy	6
NORTH CAROLINA	18	4	Cloudy	6
NORTH DAKOTA	18	4	Cloudy	6
OHIO	18	4	Cloudy	6
OKLAHOMA	18	4	Cloudy	6
OREGON	18	4	Cloudy	6
PENNSYLVANIA	18	4	Cloudy	6
RHODE ISLAND	18	4	Cloudy	6
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	4	Cloudy	6
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	4	Cloudy	6
TENNESSEE	18	4	Cloudy	6
TEXAS	18	4	Cloudy	6
UTAH	18	4	Cloudy	6
Vermont	18	4	Cloudy	6
VIRGINIA	18	4	Cloudy	6
WASHINGTON	18	4	Cloudy	6
WEST VIRGINIA	18	4	Cloudy	6
WISCONSIN	18	4	Cloudy	6
WYOMING	18	4	Cloudy	6

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 1, 1977	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on lower prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the last 14 days: (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) annually.	
NAME	FUND
ALABAMA	18 4 Cloudy
ALASKA	18 4 Cloudy
ARIZONA	18 4 Cloudy
ARKANSAS	18 4 Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	18 4 Cloudy
COLORADO	18 4 Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	18 4 Cloudy
DELAWARE	18 4 Cloudy
FLORIDA	18 4 Cloudy
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Vermont	18 4 Cloudy
VIRGINIA	18 4 Cloudy
WASHINGTON	18 4 Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	18 4 Cloudy
WISCONSIN	18 4 Cloudy
WYOMING	18 4 Cloudy



BOOKS

SUCCESS!

By Michael Korda. Random House. Illustrated. 259 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

There are here and there some mildly entertaining passages in Michael Korda's "Success!" For instance, in a section on how to call attention to yourself when you are just starting out in an organization, Korda suggests that you "spend the time to look at everything that crosses your desk, and send it back indicating that you've read it, if possible with a comment, a correction or an expression of your opinion. It helps to develop a distinctive style, and the worse your handwriting is, and the more cryptic your style the better, since it will then be necessary for your subordinates to decipher what you've written, and ponder about what you really mean."

Elsewhere, while discussing office decorations, Korda observes that "sporting trophies are excellent success symbols, and the more the better. If you haven't won them, go out to the nearest pawnshop and buy them." And in an amusing disquisition on "the telephone as a success symbol," he concludes "that the more people you yourself can put on hold, the more successful you will seem. You can't have too many buttons."

Now, you might sensibly conclude that "Success!" is a spoof, a merry send-up, a satirical comment on American business ethics and all those hyperthyroid instruction books that advise you how to make the most of yourself. But if you did draw such a conclusion, you could not possibly be more wrong. For elsewhere Korda's OK seems to go in as many different directions as a drunk's hand searching for a keyhole.

Elsewhere, it assumes a hyperthyroid tone of its own and gives you a pep talk on your inalienable right to be just as successful as John MacArthur and Daniel Ludwig, America's two surviving billionaires now that Howard Hughes and J. Paul Getty have gone to heaven. "Before you read any further, stop and tell yourself: 'It's OK to be greedy. It's OK to be ambitious. It's OK to look out for Number One. It's OK to have a good time. It's OK to be Machiavellian (if you can get away with it). It's OK to recognize that honesty is not always the best policy (provided you don't go around saying so). It's OK to be a winner. And it's always OK to be rich.'"

Still elsewhere "Success!" turns into an occasionally serious and savvy guide for women who are trying to get ahead in business organizations ("Start with a law degree." "Hit hard." "Develop a steady, uncompromising gaze." "Keep your hands still." "Avoid large, low chairs." "Dress as if you were already an executive." and "Keep your personal life out of the office.")

Finally, "Success!" becomes a historical survey of the success ethic in America, whose muddled conclusion is that "it is not just the poor who fail. People who are well educated, ambitious, prepared for success and anxious to succeed fail every day, fail primarily because they have never been taught how easy it is to succeed." Here, I suspect, Korda inadvertently reveals the underlying premise of his book, which is that given our two-class society, it is a shame that not all the privileged can take advantage of their status.

In short, the moment you think that "Success!" is one thing, it begins to be something else. Even when the author makes the valid point that one ought not to

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
a book reviewer for The New York Times

Best Seller

This list is based on computerized sales figures from bookstores in every region of United States.

The New York Times

FICTION

This Week	Last Week
1 The Silmarillion, by J.R.R. Tolkien	1
2 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	2
3 The Lord of the Rings, by J.R.R. Tolkien	3
4 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	4
5 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	5
6 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	6
7 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	7
8 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	8
9 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	9
10 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	10
11 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	11
12 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	12
13 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	13
14 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	14
15 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	15

NONFICTION

1 All Things Wise and Wonderful, by James Herriot	1
2 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	2
3 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	3
4 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	4
5 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	5
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7 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	7
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14 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	14
15 The Hobbit, by J.R.R. Tolkien	15

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Looking simply at the North-South hands on the diagram, one would not be strongly averse to a six-spade contract, although the chance of neutralizing both black jacks makes the slam slightly against the odds. But the slam prospects become much worse when opposing bidding has suggested bad breaks, and the partnership rested safely in four spades as shown.

A double of the three-heart overall would have been negative in the partnership style, so North had to pass and hope that his partner would re-open the proceedings with a double, permitting him to pass for penalties. He was somewhat irritated by the four-club bid, but dutifully gave preference to four spades, knowing that his partner must have at least six spades to bid in such fashion.

As it turned out, 10 tricks was the limit. South won the diamond opening lead in the dummy with the ace, throwing a second trump loser was voidable, and a club was low the finish. South was able to take the marked finesse in the hearts, but lost the last trick to the round of clubs.

NORTH
♠ 76
♥ K10974
♦ A J 3
♣ K 2

EAST
♠ A 7 8
♥ Q 10 8 5 3 2
♦ Q 9 4
♣ A 10 8 7 6 5

SOUTH (DEALER)
♠ K108543
♥ A 10 7 6 5
♦ A 10 7 4 3
♣ A 10 7 6 5

Both sides were vulnerable.

bidding: South West North
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Observer

The Champions...

By Russell Baker

NEWS BULLETIN: Norman Mailer has just punched Gore Vidal after a brief verbal exchange at a Manhattan party for the rich and famous. Mailer's punch was followed by a quick glass of alcohol to Vidal's face—whether wine or whiskey has not been determined—and an invitation to step outside. Vidal countered with a flurry of slashing remarks, driving Mailer up against the telephone where he is now trying to set the record straight with the gossip columnists.

They were calling him an old man now. Henry James could take that. He was old, old in the bone, old in the spirit. All those years of brooding about the significance of the American dream in Europe had taken it out of him. But, by George, he was still Henry James. The master. And he could still raise a lump on the jaw of any writer who stepped into the same party with him. His agent didn't believe it.

Baker

Henry was calling him an old man now. Henry James could take that. He was old, old in the bone, old in the spirit. All those years of brooding about the significance of the American dream in Europe had taken it out of him. But, by George, he was still Henry James. The master. And he could still raise a lump on the jaw of any writer who stepped into the same party with him. His agent didn't believe it.

James didn't care. Nobody had ever called him an old man since he had floored Mark Twain with a left hook to the kidney at the Baltimore bachelors' cocktail three years earlier, and James was hungry. Specifically, he was hungry for William Dean Howells. He had studied Howells' prose with the cunning of the master and had good reason to believe Howells would be a sucker for a rabbit punch.

"I want William Dean Howells before a while-de-ga in Mrs. Astor's ballroom," barked James. The agent shrugged. "It's your funeral, Hank," he said.

Howells had no intention of pugilizing with Henry James in Mrs. Astor's ballroom or anywhere else. For one thing, Henry James was a name that spelled flop on the box office. Nobody had been able to finish the opening chapter of a James novel in 15 years. Everybody would expect James to use 35,000 words to utter the obligatory preliminary insult, which put the audience to sleep before he started punning.

Henry was working out on the

big typewriter when his agent brought him the news. John L. Sullivan was watching him in deep admiration. Sullivan had been as an acolyte to Henry James ever since Henry, in a preflight press conference, had challenged Big John to put up his dukes and step into the ring.

"You ever fight anybody good?" Sullivan had asked him.

"I've gone a few rounds with Mr. Tolstoy," Henry had said.

It was the first existential statement Sullivan had ever heard. In gratitude he took to hanging around James' typewriter, urging the great belletrist to discuss existentialism and even gave Henry pointers on the easiest way to break a poet's jaw with bare knuckles.

When John L. Sullivan heard that William Dean Howells had refused Henry's challenge, he urged the master to accept the refusal as a victory, abandon pugilism and give the world an expensive coffee table picture book of Lillian Russell, which would not only flummox the cancer in the soul of theatrical booking agents, but also make him rich.

The crassness of this proposal so enraged Henry James that he smashed a right cross into John L. Sullivan's rib cage and broke every bone in his hand. And so, that night at the Vanderbilt reception for President Taft, he was unable to counter with a single punch when Theodore Dreiser strode across the ballroom and relieved the agonized boredom of the guests by knocking Henry James to the floor with a quick left jab to the jaw and a right hook to the solar plexus.

James was never quite the same afterwards. Joseph Conrad cracked three of Henry's ribs with an indolent left hook one evening in the Boston Athenaeum, and A.E. Housman came all the way from England to raise a mouse under James' right eye at a black-tie dinner the Frick gave for Nellie Melba.

James finally retired from pugilism after Edith Wharton knocked him out for 35 minutes with her famous powder-puff uppercut during a chance meeting at Alice Roosevelt's coming-out party. With James' retirement, the great era of two-fisted belles lettres was almost at its end. With World War I and the '30s, a new generation began to dominate American literature, a desperate lost generation which was to abandon the manly art of self-defense and make alcoholism the principal sport of their profession.

The romance had gone forever from the scribbler's trade, gone with the social punch in the nose. It would be a long time before American letters would again find a real hero.

"Once you've met these people you become emotionally involved. When we'd seen the situation, we said, how do we help?"

An Adoption Agency for Soviet 'Refusniks'

By Susan Smith

PARIS (Herald Tribune).—Since the beginning of this year, 20 people in Paris whose occupations range from housewife to banker have been working on behalf of 15 Soviet families whom they have adopted. The families are refusniks, those who have been refused visas to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The group's vice-president and catalyst is American David Selikowitz, a 35-year-old advertising salesman for a group of U.S. trade publications who has lived in Paris for eight years. He organized his friends, neighbors, business acquaintances, a Roman Catholic priest and others into the Committee of 15—named after the number of families they had adopted.

"If we'd known how much work it would take, we wouldn't have dared to adopt so many," Selikowitz said. A tall, lanky, red-haired man with a mustache, he was catapulted into action after he and a friend went to Moscow on vacation last Christmas, where he had a glimpse of Soviet repression.

When he arrived, customs officials seized books and records of Jewish interest that he was taking as gifts. On his second evening he visited Alexander Lerner, a Jewish cyberneticist who applied for a visa to Israel in 1974. Selikowitz returned to the apartment building twice before he could summon enough courage to pass by several KGB agents and enter.

The impact of the visit was overwhelming. "Once you've met these people you become emotionally involved. When we'd seen the situation, we said, how do we help?"

Criteria of Choice

Although Selikowitz is Jewish, he didn't want to limit help to Jewish families. But the committee had to use some criteria to narrow the choice.

They decided to help families who had already applied for visas, who had helped other families to emigrate, who spoke English, French or German (a practical consideration since none of the committee speaks Russian) and who lived in Moscow or Kiev because smaller cities are harder for foreigners to visit.

Keeping in touch with the families, the committee decided, was important for their morale and the committee's own. Selikowitz's most original idea was having picture postcards printed—a picture of the refusnik



Alexander Lerner and Ida Nudel in Moscow.

on one side and on the other a brief biography, message of support and the name and address.

"It's hard to get people to write letters. This way they just have to sign it and put a stamp on it. A postcard is a little way to do a lot of things. It lets the Russians know the families haven't been forgotten in the West. It reminds the government involved of free circulation of mail. And it's a way to raise money to finance ourselves."

The committee sells the postcards for 5 francs each (up from an initial price of 2 francs) and the money pays for their trips to the Soviet Union, items for the families and other expenses. The printer who did the postcards only charged them for the materials. Selikowitz says people they approach usually want to help.

Jeans for Sale

Visits to the families are regular. "Every month somebody from our committee or who is sympathetic to us has visited the families taking medicine or clothing." The clothing is to wear or sell. "We aren't allowed to give them money but they can sell the clothes. Things like jeans bring a fantastic price in Moscow. And the families need money because all of them have lost their jobs when they applied for visas."

The refusniks turn to menial jobs but often lose them because of official harassment, Selikowitz said. "Victor Yelistratov, who was dismissed from his job as an engineer, got a

job shoveling coal but was fired two weeks ago for not showing up for work. He couldn't because he was one of the Jewish families under house arrest by the KGB. Yelistratov told us, 'I have to beg now. You can't imagine how that makes me feel.'"

Four refusniks out of the 15 they adopted have been permitted to leave with their families—physicist Dr. Yuri Myznik, mathematician Gregory Shchukovskiy, Valentin Turkin, who was president of the Moscow chapter of Amnesty International, and Mrs. Tatiana Khoro-dovitch.

"I can't say we did it alone. It takes action by groups all over the world," Selikowitz said. The three families and all of the others they have adopted are supported by many groups abroad. The committee works closely with groups in London, Dublin and Washington. But it was primarily action by the Committee of 15 which enabled the Shchukovskiy to obtain visas.

It was Selikowitz's idea to try to get members of the French National Assembly involved in helping refusniks the way American congressmen are involved. In July, a deputy whom the committee had approached visited the Shchukovskiy family at their home in Kiev. The family had been warned by Soviet officials not to accept the visit; shortly afterward Gregory Shchukovskiy's elderly parents were beaten up in the street. Outraged world opinion prevailed on authorities to give them their visas.

Selikowitz feels that getting

the deputies involved has been the committee's most important success and he hopes that eventually each will adopt a family the way U.S. congressmen have.

Among the 15 the committee has adopted are Yelistratov, Prof. Lerner, Gabriel Suprun, who was a researcher for Alexander Solzhenitsyn and who is now in prison, Dr. Seimon Gluzman, a psychiatrist sentenced to prison for anti-Soviet activities because he refused to give drugs to dissidents in psychiatric hospitals, and Ida Nudel.

"Ida Nudel has to be one of the bravest women in the world," Selikowitz said. "We want to do for her what she has done for so many Jewish prisoners who were sent to the camps for applying for visas. She sent them food, medicine when she was able and wrote to them and passed on information from them to their families and the West. Our committee considers her case top priority now. She's mentally and physically exhausted and she needs an operation for an ulcer. Her husband, who was a prisoner in the camps, and her sister and her family got visas and are now in Israel so there is no one in Moscow to care for her. She's unemployed. She lost her job as a cost accountant after she applied for a visa in '74."

10,000 Postcards

The committee has sold 10,000 picture postcards of Ida Nudel. "As of three weeks ago, she had received one postcard," Selikowitz said.

"After case and Lerner's certainly come under the Helsinki agreement's provisions for the reunification of families," he said.

Members of the committee are Jewish and non-Jewish; their political sympathies range from right to left. But they have one thing in common. "We all believe that free circulation of people and ideas provided for in the agreement is a basic human right."

They'd welcome new members, he added. (The address is Committee of 15, 14 Rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.)

Work for the refusniks takes up every minute Selikowitz can find for it. "I don't sleep much lately. For many people in the group it's become an obsession. Giving money is an easy way out. It's time and effort that makes it happen."

PEOPLE: U.S. Witches Stir Up Predictions for 1978

The New York Center for the Strange has released its New Year's predictions based on a survey of 280 American witches. The witches say that in 1978 there will be another blackout in New York City, U.S. United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young will resign and President Carter will try—unsuccessfully—to replace him with brother Billy. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro will angrily turn down \$100,000 to share his beard for a TV commercial after the United States has re-established diplomatic relations with Cuba, Henry Kissinger will announce his candidacy for the Senate, and there will be plentiful snow and prices will plummet and the Supreme Court will rule that truth-in-advertising laws are unconstitutional. Robert Casen, who bills himself as the center's public opinion research director, said: "Last year's survey accurately predicted Jimmy Carter's election victory, the 'Koreagate' scandal in Congress and the New York blackout." He said the country's practicing witches include "a U.S. senator, the governor of a western state, a well-known feminist, a prominent television sports-caster and the publisher of a leading men's magazine." But he wouldn't reveal any names.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, 78, flew from Tel Aviv to New York Tuesday to attend the Broadway premiere of the play "Golda," which is based on her life. Actress Anne Bancroft is playing the title role.

At the close of a four-day tour of Alaska, Anatoly Dolynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, said his country's sale of Alaska to the United States in 1867 showed "how stupid the cars were." The \$7.2-billion sale, negotiated by Secretary of State William Seward, was known as Seward's Folly. "Alexander was known as a fool in my own country long before he sold Alaska," Dolynin said.

The 1978 Guinness Book of Records came out Tuesday and Kathy Walker's apple-peeling feat remains unsurpassed—Miss Walker, 17, of Welton, N.Y., got an unbroken peel 172 feet 4 inches long from a 200-acre apple on Oct. 16, 1976. The book, now in its 28th edition, has sold more than 325 million copies. Among new records is the longest recorded distance for catching a thrown grape in the mouth—243 feet by Arden Chapman at Northeast Louisiana University on May 6, 1977.

In Washington, Wayne Alan, 26, beat Harry Houdini's time in escaping from a straitjacket hanging upside down, to: 22 minutes 40 seconds to break the 51st anniversary of Houdini's death. Alan was suspended 40 feet above a sidewalk while hundreds of spectators watched him struggle

Golda Meir

red-faced to get free. He did it in 2 minutes 15 seconds, a quarter of a minute less than it took Houdini to make the same escape in the same place in 1917. Alan is producing a film on Houdini's life.

Rock star Alice Cooper, 33, preached to his fans last week at his last concert. He admitted himself to an East Coast hospital to undergo treatment for alcoholism, his publicist said this week in Los Angeles. He said Cooper had tried to overcome his problem with private therapy but failed.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra conductor Georg Solti, who injured his back and sprained his wrist in a fall last week, was unable to lead the orchestra's performance of Gustav Mahler's Eighth Symphony at Carnegie Hall in New York on Monday night. He turned the baton over to his assistant, Margaret Hill, who won a standing ovation for conducting the orchestra and choruses in one of Mahler's most difficult compositions. But it was not a new experience for her. Solti is director of 12 choruses and has often conducted the two ensembles in choral orchestral repertoire.

The Detroit Free Press offers 120 families in that city \$500 to turn off their television sets for a month but 93 families say they'd rather have TV. The paper selected five of those who agree to take part in a TV addiction study. Results: They all report periods of depression, boredom and nervousness during the month without the tube. One couple stopped talking. Two people started chain-smoking. All of them saw more movies, read more books and visited friends and relatives more often. Four of the families said they were drawn closer together by the experiment.

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